



Popular Elementary  
History of New Mexico

HON. B. M. READ,  
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

*My dear Mr. Read:* I have looked over the MS. of your "Elementary History of New Mexico" which you have prepared for the use of schools in this state, and I do not hesitate to say that I am well impressed with the way you have endeavored to make your history simple enough to be grasped by the youthful mind and at the same time cover the important events associated with New Mexico.

I regard it as most important for the youth of our land to study the history of New Mexico and become thoroughly acquainted with the deeds of valor and the great faith of the heroes who first visited this country of ours.

I note with pleasure the many illustrations you have arranged to illumine the work and also the review questions at the end of each lesson—both admirable features—to arouse the interest and stir the enthusiasm of the pupil.

I wish you great success with this elementary history which you have prepared with such labor and patience.

Very sincerely yours,

† J. B. PITAVAL,  
Archbishop of Santa Fé.

(From Professor J. A. Wood, Principal for many years of Santa Fe's Public Schools)

SANTA FE, N. M., November 18, 1912.

MR. BENJAMIN M. READ,  
Santa Fe, N. M.

*My dear Mr. Read:* Having spent several days in critically reading your type-written manuscript for a school history of New Mexico, I desire to report a few thoughts concerning your work:

1st. Great care has been taken to give clearness of expression and simplicity of diction to be readily understood by old and young.

2nd. It is evident all along that great care has been used in setting forth the leading facts just as they occurred without any embellishments of the imagination or any effort to cater to popular sentiment.

3rd. It is evident all through that original, reliable sources have been sought and carefully sifted to set forth such connected facts as to make the history intensely interesting and instructive.

4h. I freely recommend it to students in school or college, to teachers and readers of history everywhere, believing that those who give this work a careful study will appreciate more and more the comforts and blessings vouchsafed unto them by the hardships endured and great labors put forth by those who took possession of this land centuries ago.

Very sincerely,

J. A. WOOD.

(From Brother H. Edward, President of St. Michael's College)

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE, CHRISTIAN BROTHERS  
SANTA FE, N. M., November 23, 1912.

MR. B. M. READ,  
City.

*My dear Mr. Read:* I have examined your work entitled "Elementary History of New Mexico," have admired your painstaking efforts, and am pleased to say that you have given another proof to the people of New Mexico of your straightforward way of telling the truth, and in your present attempt you have made history accessible to all, old and young. This latest work from your gifted pen, I hope, will stand as your monument and be of lasting interest to many generations yet to be.

Yours very sincerely,

BROTHER H. EDWARD.





CAPTAIN GASPAR DE VILLAGRA

Co-conqueror of Oñate, 1598, and first historian of New Mexico. His *Historia de la Nueva México* was published in Spain in the year 1610



# Popular Elementary History of New Mexico

PREPARED BY

BENJAMIN M. READ

Author of "Guerra México-Americana"

"Historia Ilustrada de Nuevo México"

"History of Education in New Mexico"

"Illustrated History of New Mexico"

"Digest of Documentos Inéditos del Archivo de las Indias"

"Hernán Cortés and his Conquest of México"

And other works



SANTA FE NEW MEXICO  
BENJAMIN M. READ  
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## PREFACE

My chief purpose in the preparation of this brief popular history has been to enable the poor and the children of our State, especially those who are the descendants of the first explorers and conquerors, to partake of the interest and enthusiasm one experiences when reading of the marvelous deeds, the wonderful foresight, the peerless valor, and the sublime faith of the men who first visited, conquered, settled, and christianized this land of ours.

No other State in the American Union has so romantic a history as has New Mexico. Yet this is the only State in the American sisterhood of states where her children have been made to learn all about the history of every other part of the world, but have learned nothing reliable, nothing accurate, about their own history; and what little has been taught in the schools of the country about New Mexico is so inaccurate that it would have been better to have said nothing about our State history than to have published inexcusable errors. Responsible writers and publishers have been, and still are, unintentionally propagating such errors in their school and popular histories.

To illustrate, Barnes's *Brief History of the United States* (p. 29), writing of the discovery and naming of New Mexico and the founding of Santa Fe, makes the statement that "New Mexico was explored and named by Espejo (es pa ho) who (1582) founded Santa Fe."

Espejo did not give New Mexico its name, neither did he found the City of Santa Fe. "Nueva Andalucia" is the name given by Espejo to what is now New Mexico, and Santa Fe was founded by Oñate on or about 1606-7, twenty-four years after Espejo's entry.

Such stories as that are also found in all other former school histories, thus imparting to our youth incorrect information regarding a study which, next to the general history of our country, is the most important to them.

The facts narrated in this small school history are absolutely correct. They are taken from my *Illustrated History of New Mexico*, which is based upon the officially authenticated reports of the actors themselves as officially published in Spain, and upon exact authority regarding the events not connected with the discovery and conquest of New Mexico. Consequently, the student who reads this little book can truthfully say that he is learning the history of our State from the most reliable sources.

New Mexico has been under three different governments, to-wit, under the Spanish government from 1539 (date of first entry by Niza) to 1821. From 1821 to 1846 under the Mexican government, and since 1846 under the American government, its history thus naturally dividing into three distinct epochs under the three governments. These three epochs were preceded by the pre-historic one, the coming to this continent of the first inhabitants, the Indians. This explanation is made as a guide to the four divisions in which this brief history has been prepared, each division corresponding to an epoch.

These divisions have been sub-divided in numbered paragraphs, and at the end of the book will be found the corresponding numbered questions.

The illustrations have been selected with the view of impressing upon the student's mind the meaning and importance of the historical events narrated.

After learning the wonderful history of our State, it is to be hoped that the students of New Mexico and the Spanish-American children in particular, will realize and appreciate its importance, and that this knowledge will assist in developing that patriotism which is essential to the well-being of every State and Nation.

BENJAMIN M. READ

Santa Fe, N. M., 1914



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## KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION OF SPANISH WORDS

In the Spanish language the vowels have one sound only, thus:

a sounds like the English *a* in *far*.

e sounds like the English *e* in *they*.

i sounds like the English double *ee* in *screen*.

o sounds like the English *o* in *so*.

u sounds like the English double *oo* in *hood*.

The consonants *g* before *e* and *i* have the English sound of *h*, thus *ge* and *gi* in Spanish sound as in *hay* and *hee* in English.

The *j* and *x* sound like the English *h* in *have*.

The double *ll* sounds as in our English words *million*, *brilliant*.

The ñ (*n* with a curved mark over it) sounds like *ny* in *canyon* in English.

The *y*, if used as conjunction, sounds like the double *ee* in the English words, *see*, *deep*.

*Spanish Accent*.—All nouns ending in a consonant, as a rule, have the accent on the last syllable, thus: *Luís*, *Martín*.

Nouns ending with a vowel have the accent on the penultimate syllable, thus: *abrazáda*, *Calzáda*, etc.

# PRE-HISTORIC EPOCH

## CHAPTER I

### I

1. **America's First Inhabitants.**—Asia was the cradle of the human race, and is separated from the North American continent by the Strait of Bering. Ancient history records prove conclusively how the Old World (Europe, Asia, and Africa) was first settled; but regarding the coming of the first man to the American continent, history and science give us mere conjectures, theories, and mystery.

2. **First Inhabitants of the Two Americas.**—Columbus (who discovered America in 1492) and the other discoverers and conquerors of North and South America, not only found the entire continent thickly populated by unknown races, each race differing in language, customs, and religion, but, to their surprise, they found in Mexico and South America two great semi-civilized empires — the Mexican empire under Montezuma, conquered by Hernán Cortés (1521-25), and the Peruvian empire under the Incas, Atahualpa, and Huascar, his brother, conquered by Francisco Pizarro (1528-33).

3. **Mexican and Peruvian Indians.**—In Mexico and Peru the Spaniards found the Indians well advanced in the sciences of architecture, mining, sculpture, agriculture, astronomy, and painting.

### II

4. **First Discovery of American Indian.**—It was on Friday, October 12, 1492, when Columbus discovered an island which he named San Salvador. It was here that Columbus first discovered the first American Indian. The principal islands discovered and named by Columbus (1492-93) were the Santa Maria, Fernando, Isabel, Cuba (first named Juana by Columbus), Puerto Principe, Haiti (named Española by Columbus). The main land he discovered in August, 1498.

5. **Origin of the Name "Indian."**—The inhabitants thus found by Columbus were by him named "Indians" and the newly discovered land "India." Columbus was under the impression that he had discovered the India of Asia, which had been the real object of his voyage. These Indians were all savages, had no fixed habitations, and differed from those found by Cortés and Pizarro in Mexico and South America. They had no knowledge of any of the human sciences excepting the science of agriculture, for they planted maize (Indian corn) and beans; They had no religion and went almost naked.

6. **Alonso de Ojeda.**—The next European to visit America was Alonso de Ojeda (discoverer of Central America, 1499). Ojeda visited the coasts of Paria (Central America), where he found tribes of savage Indians ignorant of all human sciences but advanced enough to cultivate the land in maize, beans, and other cereals. These Indians had no religion or fixed habitations.

### III

7. **The Mexican Indians.**—Francisco Fernández Córdova (1517) and Juan de Grijalva (1518) were the discoverers of Mexico (New Spain). These explorers found the Maya, Tabasco, and other Indians semi-civilized, living in villages and greatly advanced in the knowledge of agriculture, sculpture, astronomy, and religion. Córdova, in 1517, reached as far as Yucatan, and Grijalva, in 1518, reached the province of Tabasco.

8. **Human Beings Sacrificed.**—These Indians worshiped the sun and the moon. They offered the lives of human beings in sacrifice to their idols, representing their deities, and were the subjects of Emperor Montezuma (called also Moctezuma).

9. **The Aztecs.**—On the 8th day of November, 1519, Hernán Cortés with his army and friendly Tlascaltecas, entered the City of *Tenochtitlan* (Mexico), and was royally received by Emperor Montezuma. The unsurpassed scenery, the magnificence of its temples and public buildings, excited the admiration of the Spaniards so much that Cortés named it "The Venice of America." Cortés found Montezuma and his subjects much advanced in the knowledge of the science of government and fairly versed in the mysteries of religion — the sign of the cross, and Christian communion of meal and blood being the principal characteristics of their worship. Human sacrifices were also prac-

ticed, but Cortés soon stopped that practice. From Montezuma Cortés learned that the Aztecs, the Toltecs, their predecessors,



FACSIMILE OF THE TITLE PAGE OF THE FIRST  
HISTORY OF NEW MEXICO

Written by Captain Gaspar de Villagra, one of Oñate's  
most distinguished captains in the conquest of New Mexico,  
1598. Published in Spain in 1610

and the other inhabitants of the empire had centuries before immigrated from the north, but their origin was unknown to them.

## IV

10. **The Incas and the Peruvian Empire.**—When Pizarro conquered Peru (1528-33) he found a well established empire under Atahualpa and his brother Huascar. The Peruvians had reached the same degree of civilization as had the Mexican Indians; they were well advanced in the knowledge of government, arts, agriculture, architecture, astronomy, and religion.

11. **Worship of the Peruvians.**—The Peruvians, like the Mexican Indians, worshiped the sun, the moon, and the elements. They also offered human beings in sacrifice to their deities. They were thrifty and industrious.

12. **Origin of the Peruvian Indians.**—From the traditions of these Indians the Spaniards learned that in the beginning of the twelfth century one *Manco Capac* and his sister and wife, *Mama Oclle*, claiming to be children of the sun, with a great number of followers, reached Peru, founded the empire, and taught its people the manner of cultivating the land as well as the arts and science of architecture, government, and astronomy.

Such was the condition of the inhabitants of that portion of the American continent discovered and conquered by the Spaniards, for the knowledge of which the world is indebted to Fr. Bartolomé de las Casas and to the Franciscan, Augustinian, Dominican, and Jesuit missionaries who accompanied the discoverers and conquerors, and to whom the world at large owes a debt of gratitude for the part they took in christianizing and civilizing that portion of the New World.

## V

13. **The Indians of North America.**—The aborigines of North America were found by the first explorers in a state of savagery. They have been named and known in history as “Red Men of the Forests.” When first discovered, according to a legend which has not the sanction of history, by the Northmen, in the year 1000, they had not advanced in any of the branches of human knowledge; they lived in wigwams and were always wandering from place to place.

14. **Domestic Habits of the North American Indian.**—From what we know this Indian abhorred labor and made his squaw (wife) do all the necessary labor, such as putting up his wigwam, procuring fuel, and carrying the poles and other trinkets when

traveling. The male Indian contented himself with doing the hunting, fishing, and clearing the land that the squaw might plant the corn.



*Courtesy of J. C. Candelario, Santa Fe, N. M.*

#### INDIAN CHIEF ON THE WAR PATH

15. **Their Religion.**—The North American Indian had not the slightest idea of a future life nor of a Supreme Being. His paradise was his hunting-ground. He had no idols, but worshiped the elements, birds, and all animals.

16. **Origin of the North American Indian.**—We know nothing of the origin of the North American Indian. Very ancient ruins have been found which indicate prehistoric settlements. Near St. Louis great mounds exist which are believed to have been built by the first inhabitants. Similar mounds exist in the State of Ohio. Regarding the origin of these Indians even the first explorers of North America do not give us any plausible evidence. These explorers are: Ponce de Leon, Spaniard, who, while in quest of the "Fountain of perpetual youth," discovered Florida in 1512; then the settlers of Jamestown, Virginia, under Captain Newport, in 1607; Samuel de Champlain, founder of Quebec, in 1608; and the Jesuit, Father Jacques Marquette, founder of the mission of Saint Marie, in 1666, and discoverer of the upper Mississippi.

## VI

17. **The New Mexico Indians.**—Alvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, Spaniard (about whose wonderful travels the student will be informed further on), was the first white man to cross the American continent, from the coast of Florida to the City of Mexico (1535-36). It was he who first visited New Mexico, and observed the habits and mode of living of our Indians, both the Pueblo Indians and the nomadic tribes.

18. **Cabeza de Vaca's Story.**—De Vaca's statement regarding the nomadic tribes does not differ in the least from what has been said with respect to the habits and manner of living of the North American Indian. Regarding the peaceful Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, he informs us that he found them living in large and well built adobe villages, with houses several stories high; that they wore cotton and woolen clothes woven and made by themselves; that they were industrious, hospitable, and thrifty, well advanced in the knowledge of agriculture, each pueblo cultivating large fields of maize (corn), beans, pumpkins, and other cereals; that they had sheep, dogs, and chickens, and were very fond of hunting and fishing; that they believed in a future life and worshiped the sun and the moon, but did not have the practice of human sacrifice. De Vaca and his three companions, Andrés Dorantes, Alonzo del Castillo and a negro named Estevanico, visited the Zuñi village on their way to Mexico. Concerning the origin of these Indians De Vaca does not say a word.



19. **Fr. Marcos de Niza and Others.**—Father Niza was the next to visit and observe these Indians of New Mexico (1539). After him came Francisco Vásquez de Coronado (1540), Francisco de Ibarra (1563), Fr. Augustin Rodriguez (1581), Antonio de Espejo (1582), Castaño de Sosa (1590), and Juan de Oñate (1598), all of whom confirm what De Vaca has said as to the lives of the New Mexican Indian, but not a word concerning his origin and coming to this continent.

20. **Archbishop Salpointe's Views.**—The Most Reverend Archbishop Juan B. Salpointe, for many years missionary priest among the Indians of Arizona and New Mexico, and afterwards Archbishop of Santa Fe, and author of the very interesting book on the history of the Catholic church in New Mexico, entitled *Soldiers of the Cross*, after a life of study of these Indians was able to obtain from a very old Indian in Arizona their traditional story, which was that their first ancestors had come from another land — far, very far to the north; that before reaching this land they met with a very large body of water, which many of their number crossed, leaving the rest on the other side of the big river or lake. (More information as to Pueblo Indians is given in another part of this book.)

21. **Accepted Theory.**—It is now generally believed by historians, geographers, and ethnologists that the first inhabitants of North and South America came from the northeastern part of Asia, which touches the Behring Strait. That theory seems to agree with the tradition communicated to Archbishop Salpointe by the Arizona Indians.

## SPANISH-REGIME—1539-1821

### CHAPTER II

#### VII

22. **Sketch and Journey of Cabeza de Vaca.**—De Vaca's real name was Alvar Núñez de Vera. He was the son of Francisco de Vera and Tereza Alhaja-Cabeza de Vaca. His parents and his parents' ancestors were all of illustrious origin. The place of his birth was Jeréz de la Frontera, Spain, but the year of his birth has never been ascertained. De Vaca's father was the conqueror of the Canary Islands (1483). His mother was a descendant of Don Martin Alhaja, a nobleman who, in the year 1212, was surnamed Caveza de Vaca by the king of Navarra, as a reward for having, by means of a cow's horn, marked out a path on the rough, rugged mountains for the Spanish army, enabling the Spaniards to surprise and defeat the Moors at the battle of Las Navas de Tolosa. On learning the origin of the name "Cabeza de Vaca," Alvar Núñez changed his surname from "de Vera" to "Cabeza de Vaca" and is known in history as Alvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca.

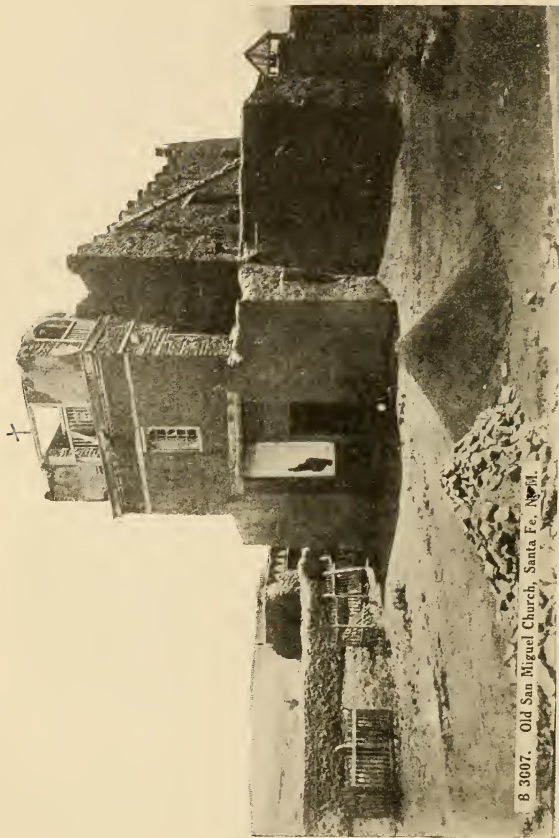
23. **De Vaca's Coming to the New World.**—On the 7th of June, 1527, Pánfilo de Narváez, with six vessels and 600 men, colonists, priests, and soldiers, sailed from San Lúcas de Barra-meda, Spain, to colonize the land discovered by Ponce de Leon in 1512—Florida. On the 14th day of April, 1528, after the loss of 300 of his men and two of his ships in wrecks and hurricanes, Narváez reached Florida and landed on the shores of the Bay of Tampa. Soon after, Narváez began his explorations into the interior of the country, discovering several Indian villages, the principal one named Aute. After suffering much from hunger, sickness, and constant fighting with Indians, the latter part of July the Spaniards captured Aute, where they found abundance of corn, beans, pumpkins, and other eatables.

24. **Aute is Abandoned.—Desperate Situation.**—Narváez had sent his three ships to Puerto Rico and Havana for more men

and provisions, which never came, and he was left powerless to leave the country on that account. Being threatened with death by starvation, or annihilation by the Indians, the Spaniards constructed floats and reached the Gulf of Mexico by sailing down a river nearly as large as the Mississippi. On August 3, 1528, they left the village amid uncountable sufferings and half dead with hunger, on their march to the sea. On reaching the large river they constructed five floats, using the metal of their stirrups for nails and the leather of their saddles for ropes. On the 28th day of September, 1528, after having lost forty men from sickness and hunger, they killed the last horse to use his flesh for provisions and his hide for bottle-gourds (bags) to carry drinkable water and sailed down the river. Before reaching the Gulf the drinkable water gave out and they were compelled to drink salt water, three Spaniards dying from the effects. They were attacked by the Indians, two Spaniards being killed and Narváez wounded. They reached the Gulf November 5, 1528, were met by an angry sea, the floats separated and finally (November 6, 1528) were wrecked, and all but some forty or sixty of the Spaniards perished, Narváez being among them. The few thus saved were rescued by the Indians of the coast and parceled out among them. Among the saved were Cabeza de Vaca, Andrés Dorantes de Carranza, Alonzo del Castillo Maldonado, and a negro slave of Dorantes, named Estevanico. Cabeza de Vaca and the other Spaniards last named, remained together with the Indians of an island which they named *Isla del Infortunio* (Island of Misfortune). De Vaca with other Spaniards remained on this island for a few months and separated because of their desperate condition, some of them dying of hunger, and the survivors having been compelled to eat the flesh of their dead companions. Dorantes and his slave went together. De Vaca used his knowledge to an advantage, became a trader and a doctor among the Indian tribes, selling shells and trinkets and making cures among them.

### VIII

25. **De Vaca's Journey.**—After seven years of wandering and captivity, De Vaca, Dorantes, Castillo Maldonado, and the negro Estevanico met (in 1535) and secretly concocted the plan for their escape, and in August of that year undertook their famous journey across the continent, passing through New



B 3607. Old San Miguel Church, Santa Fe, N. M.

CHURCH OF SAN MIGUEL, BUILT BY ONATE, 1606  
Now used as Chapel by the Christian Brothers of Saint Michael's College, Santa Fe, N. M.

Mexico and reaching the City of Mexico on the 25th day of July, 1536.

26. **Hospitable Treatment by Indians.**—The route followed by De Vaca and his companions was, it is believed, across the State of Texas, entering New Mexico from the southeast, after having traveled north several days up the Pecos River, from the confluence of that river with the Rio Grande. On their way they visited many Indian villages, among them being the Zuñi pueblo, where they remained for some time. All along their route they were received in a friendly manner by the Indians, who furnished them with corn, beans, and buffalo meat, and with guides to conduct them from tribe to tribe. This hospitable treatment was extended to the Spaniards by the Indians as recognition for the marvelous cures performed by De Vaca and the others among the Indians. De Vaca assures us that by his undying faith in Divine Providence he performed miraculous cures merely by the making of the sign of the cross and reciting some prayers. De Vaca instructed the Indians in the knowledge of a Supreme Being and to make the sign of the cross.

27. **Hunger Drives the Spaniards to Desperation.**—Before reaching the inhabited Indian villages of New Mexico, the Spaniards and their guides were once lost for some days. Hunger and thirst drove them to desperation and compelled them to eat dog meat, De Vaca having purchased two from the Indians.

28. **Arrest of De Vaca and His Companions.**—From Zuñi the Spaniards traveled due west, expecting to reach the Pacific Ocean and find Spanish settlements. After having traveled through what forms today the State of Sonora, the Spaniards met near Culiacan a party of Spanish explorers under Captain Diego de Alcaráz. The unexpected meeting of the parties was as startling to De Vaca as to Alcaráz. They soon became acquainted and soon also enmity separated them. Alcaráz wanted De Vaca to help him capture the Indians that accompanied De Vaca, to which proposition De Vaca could not consent. This brought about the arrest of De Vaca and his companions. Under arrest they were conducted to San Miguel to be punished by Cebreros, the alcalde (justice of the peace) of that village. Cebreros made an effort to coerce De Vaca to obey the orders of Alcaráz, but De Vaca and his companions declined and were sent to Melchor Diaz, alcalde of Culiacan, to be punished by him. This was in May, 1536.

29. **Release of De Vaca and His Party.**—Melchor Diaz, on hearing De Vaca's narrative of the wreck of the Narváez expedition and the sufferings of the unfortunate survivors, released them and sent them on to Compostela, where they were kindly received by Nuño de Guzman, governor of the province. From Compostela, De Vaca and his companions started for the City of Mexico, which they reached on July 25, 1536. To Viceroy Mendoza and Hernán Cortés, the conqueror of Mexico, De Vaca gave a full account of the Narváez expedition, of his journey across the country, and of the lands and Indian settlements they had seen. De Vaca left Mexico for Vera Cruz in April, 1537, and sailed from Vera Cruz about the middle of the same month for Spain, where he arrived in August, 1537. In Spain he wrote and published the history of the expedition and his journey, under the title "Naufrágios" (shipwrecks), and the king appointed him governor of La Plata, South America, for which place he sailed from Cádiz on December 2, 1540. From La Plata he was sent to Spain in chains, in 1545, by his own men, under charges of disloyalty. For eight years he fought in the Spanish courts, vindicating himself finally but never again returned to America, thus ending his most eventful life.

## CHAPTER III

### IX

30. **First Expedition—Fr. Marcos de Niza.**—In the year 1538 a Franciscan father, named Juan de la Ascención, discovered the Gila River in what today is the State of Arizona, and was before part of New Mexico, but he did not reach the interior of the territory now forming the State of New Mexico.

31. **Mendoza Sends Niza.**—It was in the year 1539 when the first expedition into New Mexico was made by Fr. Marcos de Niza. He was sent by Viceroy Mendoza to explore the country and christianize its inhabitants. The locality was known as the Seven Cities or Cibola country (Zuñi).

32. **Sketch of Fr. Niza.**—Niza was a Franciscan monk, a man of high literary attainments. He had been in America since the year 1531, having come as superior of the Franciscans, had accompanied Francisco Pizarro to Peru in 1532, returning from Peru to Nicaragua where he remained till 1535, preaching the gospel and educating the Indians.

33. **Fr. Niza's Entry.**—Father Niza was in Mexico when Cabeza de Vaca made his report, in July, 1536, to Mendoza and Cortés. Mendoza was so moved by what De Vaca said regarding the Seven Cities that he finally made up his mind to send Fr. Marcos de Niza at the head of an expedition, with the negro Estevanico as guide, to colonize the country and christianize the Indians. Father Niza accepted the charge and started in 1539.

### X

34. **Niza's Expedition to Cibola.**—Having selected Fr. Niza, Viceroy Mendoza gave him strict written authority to effect the conversion of the Indians by Christian instructions, tempered with merciful treatment; to teach them reading, writing, and agriculture; to stop the capture and sale of Indians by the Spaniards engaged in that unchristian trade, and to report to him any cruelties and injustices practiced upon the Indians by



said traders, and to form settlements, build churches and convents, if such things were possible.

35. **Fr. Niza Leaves Culiacan.**—Accompanied by another Franciscan priest named Ornato, the negro guide Estevanico, and a few friendly Indians, Fr. Marcos de Niza undertook his journey from Culiacan (now State of Sinaloa, Mexico) March 7, 1539. After a few days' travel, they came to an Indian village called Petatlan. Here Fr. Niza and his party were cordially received by the Indians, being the recipients of an abundance of food, roses, and other presents. Fr. Ornato became sick and was left at Petatlan.

36. **Niza Hears of Cortés.**—Niza was traveling close to the coast of the Gulf of California. He met Indians who had pearls and who told him that they were from an island which had been visited by a stranger (Cortés, when discovering California in 1539). On his way to the Cibola country from the place where he met these Indians, Niza found a tribe of wild Indians who called him "Sayota" (a man descended from heaven). This tribe, according to a Jesuit historian, Father Juan Ortiz Zapata, was from the tribe of Pima Indians. From these Indians Niza learned that further north in the interior he would find large Indian villages where the lands were cultivated, the inhabitants dressed in cotton and woolen garments, and that the wool was clipped from small animals. They also informed him that gold, showing him pieces of that metal, abounded in said country. Niza was now in what is today the State of Sonora, Mexico.

37. **Niza Reaches Vacapa—Sends Estevanico Ahead.**—From the last mentioned place Niza came to an Indian village called Vacapa. Here he saw that corn, beans, pumpkins, and other herbs were cultivated. From this pueblo, Niza sent Estevanico ahead with instructions to explore the country and to report his discoveries by special couriers.

## XI

38. **Estevanico Reaches Zuñi.**—After traveling a few days, Estevanico reached several Indian settlements. In all of them he was kindly treated and was the object of many attentions. Finally, twenty-five days after he left Vacapa, Estevanico reached the Seven Cities (Zuñi pueblos), and from there he sent word to Niza by some of the friendly Indians that had ac-



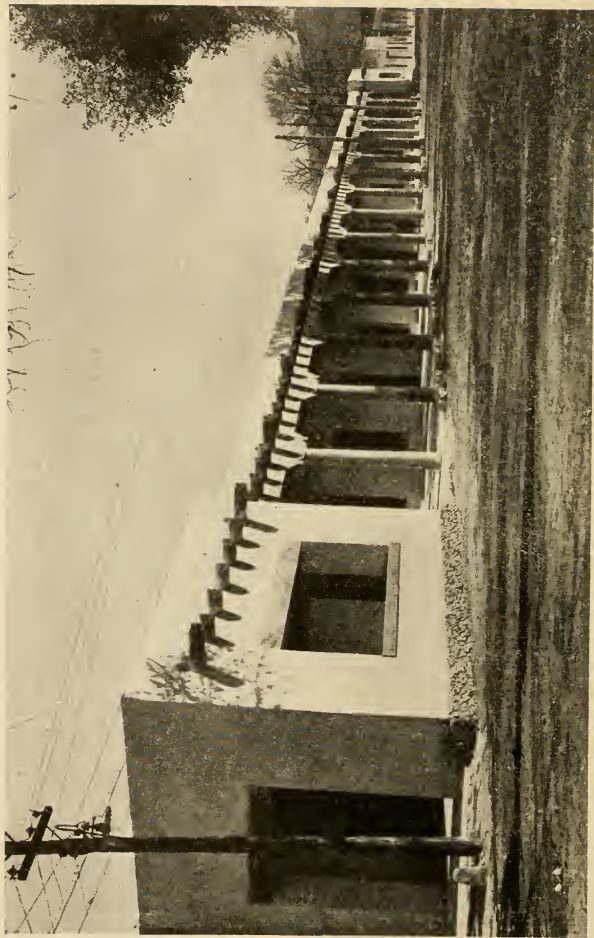
accompanied him. He also sent Niza a large wooden cross, and told the messengers to relate to Niza the wonders of the Seven Cities, and urge him to make haste.

39. **Niza Continues His Journey.**—On receiving Estevanico's report, Niza thanked God and at once resumed the journey. On the way to the Seven Cities Niza learned from the Indians that north of them there were other large settlements called Acuco (Acoma), Marata, and Tonteaac. Before reaching the province of the Seven Cities, Niza met some Indians who, observing the color of the cloth of his habit, told him that in Cibola and Tonteaac the Indians had the same kind of cloth, made from wool taken from small animals. Niza made and planted large crosses at each village.

40. **Niza Leaves His Road to Find the Sea.**—Anxious to find out how near to the coast he was, Niza made a side trip to the west, reached the coast of the Gulf of California "at 35 degrees" as he says, and then returned his march to Zuñi, taking possession of the country as he went.

41. **Niza Learns of Estevanico's Death.**—In the earlier part of May, Niza had already reached the Zuñi desert, when he met some of the friendly Indians, who had gone with Estevanico to the land of the Seven Cities, and from them learned that Estevanico and many of the Indians who went with him had reached Cibola, and had been killed by the Indians of the main pueblo (Zuñi). These emissaries advised Niza not to go any further or he also would be killed.

42. **Niza Reaches Zuñi and Takes Possession.**—Learning of the greatness of the Seven Cities, Niza concluded not to return until he had seen them. He went on until he came to a mound overlooking the main pueblo (Zuñi). From the top of that mound he viewed the whole country, and making a mound of rocks, erected thereon a large wooden cross, taking solemn possession of the Seven Cities and all the surrounding country in the name of the king, and naming it "New Kingdom of San Francisco." This done, Niza returned to the City of Mexico, which place he reached in September (1539). The description he gave of the country by him discovered, its riches, fertility, and its large and populous cities created such excitement that Mendoza at once began to formulate plans for further explorations and for the conquest of the whole country.



THE PALACE OF THE GOVERNORS, SANTA FE, N. M.  
(Built by Oñate, 1606-7)

*Courtesy of Old Santa Fe*

## CHAPTER IV

### XII

43. **Coronado Heads the New Expedition.**—Francisco Vasquez Coronado was an officer of high standing, a noble, and was related to the chief officers in Mexico. On that account he was selected by Mendoza. Having received his appointment as commandant, Coronado proceeded to organize an army of 300 Spaniards and 800 Indians. Among the officers were Pedro de Tovar (ensign), Pedro de Guevara, Garcia López de Cárdenas, Rodrigo Maldonado, Diego López, Diego Gutierrez, Juan de Zaldivar, Francisco Barrionuevo, Francisco de Obando, Juan Gallegos, and Tristan de Arellano, all nobles, as captains, and Alonso Manrique de Lara, Lópe de Urrea, Gomez Suarez de Figueroa, Luis Ramirez de Vargas, Juan de Soto Mayor, Francisco Gorbullan y Castañeda, Pablo de Melgosa, and Hernando de Alvarado, as subordinate officers. Melgosa was placed in charge of the infantry and Alvarado in charge of the mounted forces, both with the rank of captain. By sea Coronado sent Hernando de Alarcon with two vessels to carry provisions, Coronado believing that his journey was to be made along the coast. This was in the earlier part of the year 1540.

44. **Oath of Allegiance—Niza Accompanies the Expedition—Pedro de Castenda.**—At Compostela the officers and men gave before Viceroy Mendoza the oath of allegiance. Fr. Marcos de Niza, Fr. Juan de Padilla, Fr. Escalona, Fr. Antonio Victoria, and other Franciscan priests accompanied the expedition. From Compostela the army went to Culiacan, from which place Coronado set out on a vanguard march with fifty mounted men, some infantry soldiers, and a number of Indians. The rest of the army under Tristan de Arellano, followed fifteen days after. Niza, with some of the other friars, accompanied Coronado. Among the soldiers was Pedro de Castañeda who, some twenty years after, wrote a history of what he remembered of the expedition.

45. **Coronado Reaches Zuñi.**—After crossing an Indian Village, in what now forms the State of Sonora, called Chiehilticalli, Coronado entered the Zuñi desert, greatly discouraged and



*Courtesy of J. C. Candelario, Santa Fe, N. M.*

INDIAN PUEBLO OF TAOS

bitterly disappointed in discovering that Niza's report had misrepresented the country, and coming to the Zuñi River, named it Rio Colorado (red river), on account of its water being red with

mud. Coronado was now eight miles from Zuñi. It was the first of August (1540). At this place Coronado met some of the Zuñi Indians who, on seeing the Spaniards, started promptly to carry the news to Zuñi.

46. **Battle Won with the Zuñis—Pueblos Surrender—Coronado Wounded.**—On August 2d, Zuñi Indians (the original Indian name of this pueblo was "Hawikuh") came out and gave the Spaniards battle but were defeated and on the next day (August 3d) Coronado's army entered the pueblo, and Coronado at once named the country Nueva Granada (New Granada), and the same day wrote a letter from that place to Viceroy Mendoza, which contained a severe censure of Niza's exaggerated report. The pueblo had some 200 warriors, about 1,000 inhabitants, adobe houses from three to four stories high. From Zuñi, Coronado visited the other six pueblos of the province which he compelled to surrender, after a somewhat desperate battle in which Coronado received a stone wound in the head. Coronado then reprimanded Niza and sent him back to Mexico.

47. **Arellano's March—Spanish Settlements.**—On his way to Cibola the army followed the road traveled by Cabeza de Vaca four years before, and came to an Indian camp, which De Vaca named Corazones (Hearts), at or near the place where the City of Ures, State of Sonora, Mexico, now stands. Here Arellano founded the colony of San Gerónimo de los Corazones (Saint Jerome of Hearts), but which he afterwards removed further into the interior and gave it the name of Señora (Lady). From that place Arellano sent Maldonado to the coast in search of Alarcon, who soon returned without finding Alarcon, nor his vessels. Here also Arellano received, in October, instructions from Coronado to hasten the march of the army.

48. **The Army Starts for Cibola—Alarcon's Letter—The Colorado River.**—Arellano at once started for Cibola, leaving Melchor Diaz with eighty soldiers at Señora. After Arellano's departure Melchor Diaz with twenty-five men went to the coast to look for Alarcon, leaving Diego de Alcaráz in charge at Señora. On reaching the coast, where the Colorado River empties into the Gulf of California, he found written on a tree these words: "Alarcon arrived at this place; there are letters at the foot of this tree." In the letters Alarcon stated that, having in vain waited there a long time for instructions from Coronado, he had returned to New Spain (Mexico).

49. **Death of Diaz.**—Melchor Diaz followed the opposite course of the Colorado River, to a point near its confluence with the Gila. Here he built rafts, crossed to the north side, and explored the country far into what are now the States of California, Nevada, and Utah. Not finding anything of interest he retraced his steps, but was accidentally killed before reaching Señora.

50. **The Army Reaches Cibola—More Discoveries.**—It was after the middle of October (1540) when the army reached Cibola, without encountering any accident. Acting on information given him by the Indians about a group of other pueblos some twenty-five miles from Cibola, Coronado sent seventeen soldiers under Pedro de Tovar and Fr. Juan de Padilla. Tovar soon found these pueblos, the principal one of which was Tusayan. He had to fight a battle, in which many Indians were killed, before taking possession of the pueblos. Here Tovar heard of a great river (the Colorado, discovered by Melchor Diaz) inhabited by large pueblos. Tovar returned to Coronado's quarters and reported what he had done.

51. **Second Discovery of the Colorado River.**—Coronado at once sent Garcia López de Cárdenas with twelve soldiers to discover that river, and to take possession of its settlements. They traveled twenty days before reaching the river, and when they came to it they found a ravine so deep that the two men charged to descend to the water traveled down a narrow path from morning until four o'clock in the afternoon without reaching the water line. Cárdenas and the others remained on the brink of the precipice until the two men returned. The two men who made the descent were Captain Melgosa and the soldier, Juan Galeras.

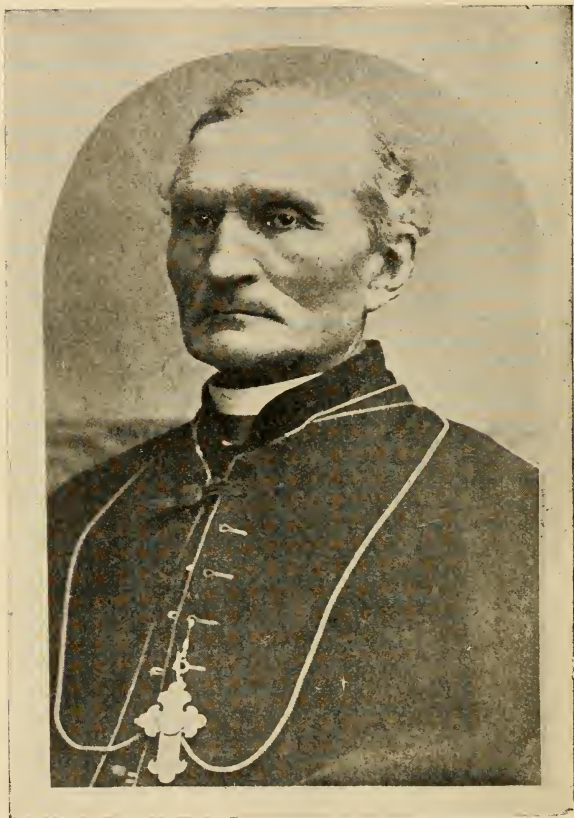
52. **Acuco, Tiguex, Cicuyé Discovered—Bigotes Submits.**—The discovery of Acuco (Acoma), Tiguex (some ten or more pueblos lying on either side of the Rio Grande near the town of Bernalillo with Puará or Puaray as the principal one of the province), and Cicuyé (Pecos) followed. An Indian from Cicuyé visited Coronado at Zuñi and informed him of their existence. This Indian was from Cicuyé, and the Spaniards named him Bigotes (Mustache), on account of his having beard and mustache. Bigotes offered Coronado his submission and the submission of all his people, and made him presents of tanned buffalo hides and Indian pottery. He told Coronado that the hides were tanned from cows found not far from Cicuyé. To verify that information, Coronado sent Hernando



de Alvarado with twenty soldiers and Bigotes, giving Alvarado eighty days to explore the whole country.

**53. Alvarado's Journey—Headquarters for the Army—Turco.**—The first pueblo Alvarado came to was Acuco (Acoma) about fifty miles east from Zuñi. Acoma is built on the summit of a large impregnable rock, and is ascended by a very narrow path with steps carved in the rock. After some little resistance, Alvarado took possession of Acoma, receiving presents of turkeys, bread, deerskins, piñones (pine tree nuts), corn meal, and corn. Alvarado then went to the Tiguex province, and was joyfully received by the Indians of Puaray, the chief pueblo. From Tiguex, Alvarado informed Coronado that the pueblo of Puaray was the best place for winter quarters, urging him to come there. From there Alvarado went to Cicuyé, and found its inhabitants ready for submission. They came out to meet him, and gave him many presents of woolen and cotton goods, turquoises, and other things. Here Alvarado met an Indian that looked like a Turk, whom the Spaniards on that account called Turco. This Indian claimed to be from Florida. Turco told Alvarado that his country was very rich, thickly inhabited; that gold and silver could be found in large quantities. Alvarado returned from Cicuyé and on reaching Tiguex, he met Cárdenas with a few soldiers. Cárdenas had come to prepare quarters for the army.

**54. Coronado at Tiguex—Other Pueblos—The Gran Quivira.**—Coronado, upon Cárdenas' report, sent the army under Arellano to Tiguex, and he went with thirty men and a few Indians to discover the province of Tutahaco (comprising the pueblos of Laguna and Isleta). After taking peaceful possession of that province, Coronado went along the Rio Grande to Tiguex, where he met Alvarado, Turco (the Indian), and Cárdenas. This was in September, 1540. Turco repeated to Coronado what he had told about his country, which is known as the Gran Quivira. Coronado now made up his mind to make a journey to that country, but as it was then winter he remained there until the spring of 1541. The army reached Tiguex shortly after Coronado, and the soldiers were lodged in the homes of the Indians who had been expelled by force from their homes by Cárdenas and Alvarado and deprived of their clothes and provisions that the soldiers might have comfortable quarters. This cruel and inhuman treatment of the hospitable Indians was acquiesced in by Coronado, and was the seed which engendered



**MOST REV. DON JUAN BAUTISTA LAMY, ARCHBISHOP OF SANTA FE**  
New Mexico's first Bishop, 1851, under the American Government



in the hearts of the New Mexico Pueblo Indians the hatred against the Spaniards which later (in 1680) culminated in the great rebellion.

#### XIV

55. **First Insurrection—Cruelty of the Spaniards.**—Because of the inclemency of the weather, Coronado ordered Juan Aleman, Indian governor of Puaray, to gather from the Indians 300 garments for the Spanish soldiers. The order was not complied with immediately, and Coronado sent soldiers to enforce it. The Indians were despoiled of all they had, even the clothes they were wearing, and were, besides, subjected to cruel treatment, and their families abused by the soldiers. These things brought about a hostile demonstration on the part of the Indians, which ended in a bloody fight, in which many Indians were killed and a large number made prisoners. This was in March, 1541. To this cruel and unchristian treatment of the Indians the Franciscan Fathers protested, objected, and reprimanded the Spaniards.

56. **Siege of the Pueblo—Human Holocaust.**—On hearing of the insurrection Coronado sent Cárdenas with a large number of soldiers with instructions not to leave a single Indian alive. A siege was laid to the pueblo which lasted fifteen days, the Indians fighting desperately until hunger and thirst compelled them to surrender, after losing 200 of their number. The Spaniards had several soldiers wounded and one officer, Captain Francisco de Obando, was killed. While the battle was raging, some 100 Indians surrendered to Captains Zaldivar and Melgosa and were sent to Cárdenas' quarters. Cárdenas, believing that said Indians had been made prisoners, ordered their immediate execution. All but two of the unfortunate natives were burnt alive. When Cárdenas became aware of his error, after the surrender of the other Indians, he made an effort under Coronado's orders and the command of the priests, to reconcile the Indians, but was assaulted and wounded by them.

57. **Coronado Visits Cicuyé—Delivery of Bigotes.**—While the Tiguex pueblo was under siege, Coronado, fearing a general uprising by the Cicuyé Indians, made a trip to Cicuyé and delivered to the natives of that pueblo, their governor, Bigotes, whom he had kept for six months in Puaray as a prisoner on a complaint of Turco, who had charged the Cicuyé Indians with

having stolen some bracelets from him. The Ciecuyé Indians were pleased when their governor was returned to them, and, on that account they submitted to Coronado, giving him many presents, among which was an Indian from Quivira, Xave. Coronado at once returned to Tiguex.

58. **Submission of the Whole Province—The Gran Quivira.**—Upon Coronado's return to Tiguex, preparations were made for the journey to the much lauded Gran Quivira. The Tiguex Indians had fled to the mountains, but De Tovar had already discovered and pacified the province of Queres or Quinx (which included the pueblos named today Cohiti, San Felipé, Santo Domingo, Zia, and Santa Ana, now deserted). All these pueblos are near Tiguex. The whole province being pacified, and everything ready, the celebrated march of Coronado to the Gran Quivira was undertaken by the whole army, no Spaniard remaining in New Mexico. This journey was undertaken in May, 1541. To the Indians of Zia, Coronado made a present, to show them his appreciation of their loyalty, of four pieces (cannons) of artillery which had previously been put out of commission.

## XV

59. **The Gran Quivira.**—From Tiguex Coronado marched, with Xave and Turco as guides, going by way of Ciecuyé, thence in a southeastern direction until they again reached the Pecos River, at the place where the town of Puerto de Luna, Guadalupe County, is now. The river was very high and could not be forded, but the Spaniards built a bridge, and were thus able to continue their journey into the then limitless prairies (the staked plains). For several days the army traveled amid great sufferings for want of water. Food they had plenty, the vast territorial expanse being literally covered with bisons (buffaloes).

60. **Trace of Cabeza De Vaca—Ysopete.**—In the course of the journey far into the interior of the wilderness, the Spaniards came to a large settlement through which Cabeza de Vaca and his companions had passed six years before. On the approach of the army the Indians requested the Spaniards to bless them, the Indians making the sign of the cross and saying they had learned these things from three white men and a negro, who went through their land some time before. At this place the

Spaniards were joined by another Indian, whom they called Ysopete, who asked to be allowed to go with them as he knew the country better than Turco, and charging Turco with having told a falsehood to the Spaniards regarding the country. These charges were supported by Xave, who time and again called Turco an impostor.

61. **Council of War—Turco Arrested.**—Coronado being disgusted with not having found, after thirty-seven days of constant travel, anything but wild Indians and wild animals, and being satisfied that Turco had lied to him, called a council of war, the result of the deliberations being that the army should return to Tiguex, and that Coronado, with thirty-six mounted and six infantry soldiers, should continue further into the interior. Coronado placed Turco under arrest, took him along, and made him travel on foot. Ysopete also accompanied Coronado as guide. Xave returned with the army. The separation of Coronado from his army took place near the southern part of what is now the State of Kansas.

62. **Return of the Army—New Discoveries.**—Before starting, Arellano had 500 buffaloes killed and the meat sun-dried to provision the army. On his return Arellano took for guides some Indians called Teyas, and the start was made the earlier part of July, 1541, by a shorter route pointed out by the Indian guides, the journey to Tiguex having been made in twenty-five days. At Cicuyé the army was received with hostile demonstrations. Arellano therefore continued his journey without stopping at Cicuyé. On reaching Tiguex, the latter part of July, Arellano found the pueblos occupied by the Tiguex Indians, who, upon the arrival of the Spaniards, again abandoned the pueblos, fleeing to the mountains. Arellano at once sent squads of soldiers in different directions, to explore the country and to gather provisions for the army. Barrionuevo went by way of Jemez, where he discovered seven pueblos (only one of them exists today), and gathered great quantities of corn, bread, and other provisions, which the Indians readily gave him. From Jemez Barrionuevo went northeast, discovering the pueblos of San Ildefonso, Pojuaque, Nambé, Cuyamungue, Santa Clara, San Juan, and Abiquiu, and finally Taos (Braba), which he named Valladolid. Another captain explored the province of the Piros, Socorro County.

63. **The Gran Quivira—Coronado's Return.**—Coronado trav-

eled forty days after leaving the army without finding anything of consequence, arriving finally at a large settlement of Wichita Indians who lived in slender straw huts. This settlement, Coronado was informed, was the famous Gran Quivira. The exact location of the Quivira is supposed to be on the Arkansas River, State of Kansas, close to where Dodge City now stands. (Some reputable authors believe that it was on the Missouri River.) Coronado, realizing that he had been imposed upon by Turco, had him executed by strangulation and gave orders for the return to Tiguex.

64. **Battle with the Cicuyé Indians.**—In the earlier part of October, 1541, Arellano, having heard that Coronado was on his way back, started with forty men to meet him. At Cicuyé he found the Indians opposed to his going further and ready to fight. A battle followed, in which the Indians were whipped into submission, after many of them had been killed. Here Arellano waited for Coronado, who was not long in reaching the place. On Coronado's arrival at Cicuyé, the Indians again submitted to his authority with demonstrations of joy. Coronado then proceeded to Tiguex, where he spent the winter with his army.

## XVI

65. **Letter to the Emperor—Coronado's Failure.**—On his return to Tiguex, Coronado, keenly feeling his disappointment, and having been made the victim of Father Niza's exaggerations, on the 20th of October, 1541, made his last report to the emperor of Spain. In this report, Coronado manfully admits his failure; gives a full and complete account of his journey; of his surprise at Niza's having wilfully lied to him about the country; describes his suffering and what he found the Quivira to be; states what discoveries had been made; relates the inclemency of the weather and the lack of fuel in the neighborhood of Tiguex; informs the emperor of his going back to Mexico in the coming spring, and closes with these words: "There was nothing of what Fr. Marcos said . . . the best I have found is this river of Tiguex, where I am, and its towns which are not in position to be peopled. . . The land is so cold, as I have written to your Majesty, that it seems impossible for winter to be spent therein, there being neither wood nor clothing wherewith men might be sheltered."

66. **Cold Causes Suffering—Injury to Coronado.**—The winter was spent in extreme poverty, and without wood or sufficient clothing. In going through the country looking for provisions Coronado was thrown from his horse, the fall inflicting on him a severe injury which laid him up for some weeks. Cárdenas, who had left Tiguex for Spain immediately upon the return of the army, returned to Tiguex, not having been able to proceed very far because the Indians in Sonora had killed all the Spaniards in the Spanish settlements. This sad news caused Coronado much anxiety and prompted him to begin preparations for the return of the army to Mexico.

67. **The Return—The First Martyrs.**—In the latter part of April, 1542, Coronado with his army left Tiguex for Mexico, taking with him all his men except Fr. Juan de Padilla, Fr. de Escalona, a Portuguese named Andrés del Campo, and some few Indians of those that came with him from Mexico. The Fathers at once separated to preach the gospel among the Indians. Father De Padilla, accompanied by Del Campo, went back to the Gran Quivira, where he was murdered by the Indians while delivering a sermon. Del Campo escaped as soon as he saw what was to happen. Fr. De Escalona remained preaching the gospel in Cicuyé, where he also was killed by the Indians of that pueblo. The Mexican Indians, some three or four, remained at Zuñi; where Espejo found them forty years after (1582). Coronado reached the City of Mexico in August (1542). Mendoza received him with marked indifference, relieving him of the post of governor of New Galicia which he was occupying when sent to New Mexico. Thus ended the remarkable and eventful, though fruitless entry of Coronado.

## CHAPTER V

### XVII

68. **First Mission.**—After the return of Coronado to Mexico (1542) no other entry of importance took place until the year 1581, except an entry made in 1564, by Don Francisco Ibarra, then governor of New Viscaya, who came at the head of an expedition composed of fifty soldiers under Pedro de Tovar. (one of Coronado's captains), and several Franciscan Fathers with Fr. Acebedo as superior. It was in the year 1581, when two Franciscan Fathers and a Franciscan Brother, named Juan de Santa Maria, Francisco López, and Agustin Rodriguez (known in history as Rodriguez and Ruiz) respectively, came to New Mexico. These missionaries were accompanied by eight soldiers under Captain Francisco Sanchez Chasmuscado. The names of the soldiers were: Felipe Escalante, Hernando Barrado, José Sánchez, Pedro Sánchez de Chávez, Herrera, and Fuensalido.

The object of these missionaries was to teach the Indians the Christian religion. The soldiers were sent to escort and protect the Fathers; eight friendly Indians from Mexico came with them as servants.

Thus it was that the first missions in New Mexico were preached in 1581.



*Courtesy of J. C. Candelario, Santa Fe, N. M.*  
INDIAN GOVERNOR OF THE PUEBLO OF  
TESUQUE

69. **The Journey Along the Rio Grande.**—June 5, 1581, the Fathers and the rest of the party left San Bartolomé (then the northernmost mission in what is now the State of Chihuahua). They came traveling along the Rio Grande from the confluence of that river with the Conchos. The Fathers, on reaching the Rio Grande, named it Guadalquivir, because it looked to them as large as the Guadalquivir of Spain. On their way they preached in every pueblo along the river and were cordially received everywhere. When they reached Tiguex they established their headquarters in the pueblo of Puaray, this pueblo being the same where Coronado had forty years before made his quarters.

70. **Discovery of Mines—The Soldiers Desert the Fathers.**—The missions being thus established, in October, 1581, Chamuscado and his companions made several trips over the country looking for mines, discovering some in the Pirois province (now Socorro County). Chamuscado and his soldiers, in January, 1582, returned to Mexico (Chamuscado dying before reaching the City of Mexico), leaving the Fathers in New Mexico without protection. They took a quantity of silver ore with them, which was assayed in Mexico and found to contain fifty per cent of silver.

71. **The Fathers Name the Province New Mexico—Their Death.**—Fr. Rodriguez and his companions made thousands of conversions among the Indians and were so well pleased with the country and its inhabitants that they named it New Mexico, and sent a report to Mexico by Father Juan de Santa Maria. The latter, relying on his knowledge of the stars, and prompted also by a desire to discover other places, took a different route. He had traveled only three days when the Indians, while the Father was asleep by the roadside, killed him, by casting a large stone over his head. Father López and Fr. Rodriguez and the friendly Indians who came with them from Mexico, were a few days after murdered by the Indians of Tiguex in the pueblo of Puaray. These murders were committed in the earlier part of 1582. The Franciscan Fathers at Bartolomé soon learned of the fate of these Fathers. Though these Fathers were the first to apply the name New Mexico to the province, they were not the originators of that title. The name had been known in Mexico since 1568.



## XVIII

72. **Expedition of Deliverance.**—After Chamuscado and the other soldiers had reached San Bartolomé the force disbanded, Chamuscado, Pedro de Bustamente, and Hernando Barrado going to Mexico City, to report to the viceroy the result of their trip. Chamuscado died before reaching Mexico; Bustamente and Barrado reached the city in May, 1582; they made a report of their discoveries and turned over the silver ore to the royal assayer. From Barrado's testimony, Mendoza learned of the rumors that Fr. Ruiz and his companions had been murdered. At San Bartolomé Father Beltran, upon hearing the sad rumors at once took steps to organize an expedition to rescue Fr. López and his companions, if alive. Antonio de Espejo, a rich noble, who was then at San Bartolomé, volunteered to head the expedition, defraying the expenses himself. The necessary authority having been obtained, Father Beltran placed everything in Espejo's hands and agreed to accompany Espejo.

73. **Espejo Starts—A Woman in the Party.**—Being well supplied with arms, food, provisions, mules, and horses, Espejo started from San Bartolomé November 10, 1582. With him were fourteen soldiers whose names were Juan López de Ibarra, Diego Pérez de Lujan, Gaspar de Lujan, Cristobal Sánchez, Gregorio Hernandez, Juan Hernández, Miguel Sanchez Valenciano, Lazaro Sánchez, Miguel Sánchez Nevado, Pedro Hernandez de Almansa, Francisco Barrado, Bernardo de Luna, and Juan de Frias. Two other Franciscans, besides Father Beltran, namely, Father Juan de la Cruz and Pedro de Heredia, joined the expedition for the purpose of taking up the christianization of the Indians with Father López and his companions, if found alive, or by themselves if said Fathers had been murdered. Following the example of the Spanish women who fought side by side with their husbands in the conquest of Mexico and South America, the wife of Miguel Sánchez Valenciano, with her two sons, accompanied the expedition.

74. **The Journey—Cabeza de Vaca.**—Espejo followed the same route traveled by Father López and his companions seventeen months before. With one exception, the Indians along the Rio Grande before reaching Tiguez, gave him a kind reception. Espejo named the Indian pueblos he went through before reaching New Mexico as follows: The Concho Indians, the Pasa-



guates, the Tobasos, and the Patarabueyes, called also Jumanos. This pueblo was close to the Pinos nation. The Jumanos were the ones that opposed with force the Spaniards in their march; but the Spaniards defeated them and made them swear obedience to the king. At the pueblo of Jumanos Espejo noticed that the Indians made the sign of the cross and prayed with their eyes to heaven. On being asked how they knew those things, they answered that several years before three white men and a negro (Cabeza de Vaca and his companions) visited them and taught them the knowledge of a Supreme Being and how to talk with Him.

75. **Espejo Reaches Tiguex.**—From the pueblo Jumanos Espejo went direct to Tiguex, which was near the Jumanos, where the Spaniards learned of the martyrdom of Fathers Juan de Santa Maria, López, and Fr. Rodríguez (Ruiz). The Indians of Puaray, fearing Espejo's punishment for having killed the Fathers, deserted the pueblo, going to the nearby mountains, and leaving in their homes great quantities of provisions, many turkeys, and some rich metals. Here the Spaniards remained for several days before they made up their minds as to whether they should return or explore the country. Espejo finally got his companions to agree to further explorations.

## XIX

76. **Espejo Explores—New Mexico's New Name.**—Fixing his headquarters at Puaray, Espejo began an exploration of the entire province, which he named Nueva Andalucia. At Zuñi, he found the Mexican Indians that had remained there from Coronado's expedition, forty-one years before; also the crosses left by Coronado. Here Espejo was informed that rich metals existed some seventy days' travel to the west. Coronado had made a trip to the locality where he was informed the gold and silver metals could be found. He found the place near the Gila River, some 135 miles from Zuñi.

77. **Rich Ore Found—Father Beltrán's Return.**—The mines first discovered by Espejo's men were valuable. Espejo says that he drew out with his own hands very rich ores. Espejo then returned to Zuñi, where Father Beltran and some of the soldiers, who already had made up their minds to return to Mexico, were waiting for him. Espejo did not object to the re-

turn of Father Beltran and others who wanted to go. The party was divided, Espejo and eight soldiers remaining in New Mexico, and the Fathers with the rest of the men returning to San Bartolomé. This was in May, 1583.

78. **Espejo Finds More Mines.**—The separation effected, Espejo visited all the pueblos in the province of the Queres, which he called Cumanes. Here again Espejo found rich silver and gold ore in the mountains near Zia. From there he traveled in an easterly direction, visiting the other pueblos as far as the pueblo of the Tanos (now in ruins near the place where the town of Galisteo, Santa Fé County, stands), at which place he became convinced that further explorations with such a small number of men was dangerous, and concluded to retrace his steps towards San Bartolomé, and fit out another and larger expedition to colonize the country, in which efforts he failed after his return to San Bartolomé.

79. **Espejo's Return.**—In the earlier part of July, 1583, after having received the submission of all the Indians in New Mexico, Espejo started back to Mexico from the Tanos pueblo, going by way of the Rio de las Vacas, which name the Spaniards gave to the Pecos River, on account of the very large number of bisons (buffalo) found near it, and arriving at San Bartolomé the next month, August, where he found Father Beltran and the rest of the party. Thus it was that after twelve months spent in the expedition, its object was not accomplished; yet the result was beneficial because of the discovery of more mines, and because of the spiritual good done by the Fathers among the Indians. Espejo made further efforts to obtain authority from the king for another expedition to colonize the country, but failed, as was the case with the efforts made by Cristoval Martin and others. These efforts failed because Francisco Diaz de Vargas, to whom the king referred the petitions of Espejo and the others, reported adversely.

## XX

80. **Contention Between Lomas and Velasco.**—In the year 1589, Juan Bautista de Lomas y Colmenares had obtained from Viceroy Villamanrique authority to conquer and colonize New Mexico at his own expense; but the king not approving De Lomas's petition, the effort failed. In 1592 the new viceroy, Velas-

Candidato al Pueblo  
 Gobernador.  
 Torner, Obispo Nuevo  
 ---  
 Vice Gobernador.  
 Manuel Alvarez.  
 ---  
 Representante al Congreso  
 Guillermo Mestero.  
 ---  
 Senadores  
 Domingo Barea  
 Don Xanpe  
 Don H. Leyba  
 ---  
 Representantes  
 J. J. Argueta  
 Fausto Vinas  
 P. J. Pellars.  
 ---  
 Proprietario of  
 Borig. N. Road  
 Santa Fe, N. M.

#### HAND WRITTEN BALLOT

Above is a list of officials elected by the electoral college in Santa Fe on the 7th of October, 1845. The first two names are the ones elected as the regular diputado (delegate) and his proxy. The five names following are of those elected as the regular members of the Departmental Assembly and the last three were elected as proxies. The original is in the possession of the author of this work

co, granted Francisco de Urdiñola authority to conquer New Mexico. This effort failed also by reason of Urdiñola's arrest on the complaint of De Lomas, charging him with the murder of his (Urdiñola's) wife. De Lomas made another effort in 1595 before Viceroy Monterey with the same result: a failure.

81. **Castaño De Sosa.**—In the year 1590, there lived in the city of San Luis Potosi a man of great prestige, with a brilliant military record. He was the mayor of the city, a noble, and very wealthy. The reports constantly made of the fabulous riches said to exist in New Mexico enthused him to the point of seeing and colonizing the newly discovered country. Without asking the king's authority he began to organize an expedition at his own cost, gathering in men, women, and children, some 170 persons, besides wagons, horses, mules, sheep, and cattle, and all other things necessary for the founding of colonies.

82. **The Entry—De Sosa's Success.**—Castaño de Sosa started with his colonists from San Luis Potosi July 27, 1590. His route was partly along the Rio Grande and partly along the Pecos River, which he called Rio Salado (Salt River). He visited all the pueblos of New Mexico; was kindly received by all of them except one, where he had to use force to overcome the resistance shown by its inhabitants. It was Castaño de Sosa who in 1590 established among the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico the peculiar form of government which they have to this date. He was arrested in the pueblo of Cochiti, 1590, by Captain Juan Morete, who had been sent with an escort of soldiers by the viceroy for that purpose, and was taken back to Mexico with the rest of the party.

83. **Humaña and Bonilla.**—Juan de Humaña and a Portuguese named Francisco Leyva Bonilla, acting without any required authority, and while Castaño de Sosa was in New Mexico, together with other adventurers and some Mexican Indians, penetrated into the Gran Quivira country and discovered great quantities of gold, but on their return Humaña and Bonilla quarreled, Humaña killing Bonilla and being himself killed by the Quivira Indians with the entire party, except one of the Mexican Indians, named Jusepe, who escaped and came to Tiguez in New Mexico, where he was found in 1598, by Oñate, and told the story of the fate of Humaña's expedition.

## CHAPTER VI

### XXI

84. **The First Conquest—Oñate.**—For several years after Castaño de Sosa's entry nothing more was done to conquer New Mexico, although the country was ripe for its accomplishment. In the year 1585, there lived in Mexico Juan de Oñate, great-grandson of Hernán Cortés, the conqueror of Mexico, and of Montezuma, Mexico's Indian emperor at the time of Cortés' conquest of that country. Don Juan de Oñate was the son of Don Cristobal Oñate (who during the conquest of Mexico was one of the most famous of Cortés' captains, and afterwards founder of the city of Zacatecas) and of Doña Isabel Tolosa, granddaughter of Cortés and great-granddaughter of Montezuma. Thus it was that New Mexico's first conqueror was of noble descent on his father's and on his mother's side. With all that, he was very cruel to his conquered fellow-Indians in New Mexico. Don Juan de Oñate had a high military reputation and was immensely wealthy. These circumstances contributed largely to his success in conquering New Mexico.

85. **Oñate's Efforts—His Enemies.**—In the year 1595, the 25th of September, Oñate presented his petition to Viceroy Velasco, agreeing to defray all the expenses and to furnish soldiers, colonists, and all things necessary for an effective conquest. In return he asked to be made governor and captain-general, with a salary of 8000 ducats (about \$20,000 ; that he be given a ninety-mile grant of the conquered land and, further, that he and his descendants be made *hijos dalgos* (nobles). He also asked for a loan of \$20,000. Velasco approved Oñate's petition on the 24th of August, the same year, granting everything he asked. While Oñate, assisted by his brothers, Fernando and Cristóval, and his nephews, Juan and Vicente Zaldívar, were organizing the expedition, his enemies were at work with Viceroy Monterey, Velasco's successor, trying to annul Oñate's authority and to have Pedro Ponce de Leon appointed in his place, in which they partially succeeded.

86. **The Fight and Its Result.**—Oñate was about to start with his expedition from Santa Bárbara when a royal decree reached him to suspend the expedition and to appear before the viceroy to answer the charges filed against him. This was in May, 1596. Without advising his soldiers and colonists of what had happened, Oñate took up the fight, retaining his army and headquarters at Santa Bárbara for the eighteen months it took him to overcome the charges, and have his appointment confirmed. This he achieved in December, 1597, and at once made ready for his memorable march.

87. **The Start and Entry.**—Early on the 26th of January, 1598, Oñate started from San Bartolomé with a party of 400, of which number 130 were colonists with their families; the rest were soldiers, servants, eleven Franciscan Fathers and three Franciscan Brothers. The Fathers were Fr. Alonzo Martínez (superior), Fr. Márquez, Fr. Francisco Zamora, Fr. Juan Rosas, Fr. Alonzo Lugo, Fr. Francisco de San Miguel, Fr. Andrés Corchado, Fr. Juan de San Buenaventura, Fr. Pedro Vergara, Fr. Cristoval Salazar, and Fr. Juan Claros. The three lay brothers were Martin, Francisco, and Juan de Dios. The names of the officers were, besides the governor, Don Cristoval de Oñate, the eighteen-year old son of the governor, who was appointed by his father as lieutenant-governor; Juan de Zaldivar, aide-de-camp; Vicente Zaldivar, chief sergeant; Gaspar de Villagrà (who in 1610 published in Spain, in epic form, the first history of New Mexico entitled, *Historia de la Nueva México*), solicitor general; and Pablo Aguilar Arango, Ascencion de Archuleta, Ayarde, Dionicio Barruelos, Juan Benítez, Divero Alonzo Quezada, Juan Gutierrez, Juan Pinero, Marcelo Espinosa, Farfan de los Godos, Diego Landin, Gerónimo Márquez, Diego Núñez, Bernabé de las Casas, Gerónimo de Heredia, and Leon Zapata, as subordinate officers. Oñate brought along 7,000 head of cattle and eighty-three wagons with provisions and tools.

88. **Oñate Takes Possession of New Mexico.**—The expedition reached the Conchos River on the 7th of February. From the Conchos he took a short cut, and was lost for four days, during which time all suffered greatly for lack of water. On the fourth day they reached the Rio Grande. This great river was forded with much difficulty, and the march continued on the east side of the stream until April 30, 1598, when Oñate encamped near the Rio Grande, some few miles below the place where the town of

San Marcial stands today. Here, and on that day, he took formal and solemn possession of the country, and then continued his march into the interior, along the east shore of the Rio Grande, visiting all the pueblos on his route until he reached



GENERAL MANUEL ARMIJO  
New Mexico's last Governor under Mexican Authority

the Tiguex province, stopping in the pueblo of Puaray, where he found painted on the wall of one of the rooms a picture of the torture suffered by Fathers Francisco López and his companions seventeen years before. In Puaray, Oñate met the Mexican Indian, Jusepe, the only survivor of the Humaña ex-



pedition and learned from him of the riches of the Quivira, and the fatal ending of Humaña and his people.

89. **New Mexico's First Colony—San Juan de los Caballeros.**—From Puaray, Oñate continued his march to the north, visiting all the pueblos on the east side of the Rio Grande, until he reached the pueblo of San Juan de los Caballeros (then known as Caypa) July 11, 1598. Because of the hospitality with which the Caypa Indians received the Spaniards, Oñate gave that pueblo the name of San Juan de Los Caballeros (St. John of the Gentlemen). A short distance south of this pueblo, on the east side of the Rio Grande, Oñate established his first provisional colony and named it San Gabriel, parceled out lots among the colonists, built a chapel for the Indians, and received the submission of nearly all the pueblos through their respective governors, who had, in obedience to Oñate's order, gathered at the pueblo of San Juan for that purpose. Oñate then divided the pueblos into missions and assigned priests to each mission as follows: Father Miguel to Cicuyé (Pecos); Fr. Zamora to the Queres and Tiguex provinces; Fr. Lugo to the Jemez province; Fr. Corchado to the Zia pueblos, and Fr. Cristóval to the Teguas province, with headquarters at San Juan. The Tegua province embraced all the pueblos north of Santo Domingo on either side of the Rio Grande.

## XXII

90. **Discovery of the Jemez Hot Springs—Foundation of the First City and Capital.**—After having remained for a considerable time at San Gabriel, Oñate thought it was time to select a site for a city which was to be the capital. Accordingly, on July 13, 1599, he started on a visit to all the pueblos from Taos to Cicuyé and Jemez, without finding a suitable place for the purpose. During that trip Oñate discovered the famous sulphur and hot springs a few miles above the pueblo of Jemez. On the 10th of August he returned to San Gabriel and reported the result of his explorations. It was then unanimously resolved to build the capital city at the place where they had provisionally settled. It was so built and named San Francisco and was given an organized municipal government.

91. **Conspiracy of Aguilar.**—By the time the Spaniards first reached San Juan, great discontent existed among them for want of the necessaries of life, and on account of Oñate's ar-



rogance and despotism. Captain Aguilár, with forty-five soldiers, had secretly planned a seditious movement, which culminated in a mutiny in which the conspirators were defeated. Aguilár and most of his followers having implored Oñate's pardon, were forgiven, but four of the conspirators escaped, taking with them several horses. They were pursued by a squad of soldiers under Captains Villagra and Marquez and two of them (together with the stolen horses) were captured, the men being executed by strangulation near Santa Barbara.

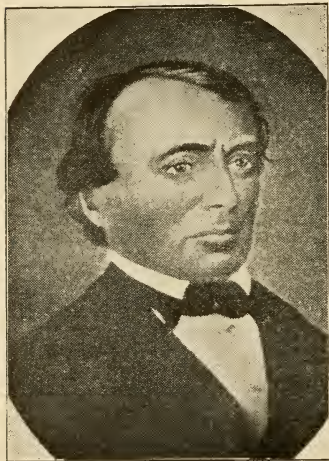
92. **Oñate's Trip to the Gulf of California—Third Discovery of Mines.**—While Marquez and Villagra were absent, in pursuit of the four fugitives, Oñate, accompanied by Fr. Martinez (the superior), Captains Farfan and Quezada and some soldiers, made a western trip with the object of discovering the Gulf of California, and some rich mines which they had heard existed near Moqui. They discovered the mines west of Moqui and saw that other Spaniards (Espejo) had already worked them. Before leaving the settlement Oñate had sent Vicente Zaldivar to explore the Quivira country and left Juan Zaldivar in charge of the colonies, to whom he sent instructions to turn the government over to his brother, Vicente Zaldivar, upon his return from Quivira, and for him, Juan Zaldivar, to follow Oñate. Discord had now become general among the colonists, and Juan Zaldivar was on that account unable to comply with Oñate's order as soon as he wished, but did so without much loss of time, leaving with thirty soldiers for Zuñi, where Oñate was waiting for him, November 18, 1599. In the mean time Villagra and his companions were returning to the settlement.

93. **Treasonable Acomas—Death of Juan Zaldivar.**—On reaching the pueblo of Acoma, Juan Zaldivar encamped at the foot of the stone mesa, December 3d, and the next day, acceding to the urgent invitations of the Indians, he, with six soldiers, went up the mesa into the pueblo. The moment he was within the entrance to the pueblo the Indians, in large numbers, rushed upon Zaldivar and three of the soldiers that were with him, the other three having remained at the entrance. Zaldivar and the three soldiers fought desperately, hand to hand, but soon perished. The three soldiers at the entrance at once rushed back to the camp and informed their companions of what had happened. The soldiers at the camp at once sent two couriers with the news, one to Oñate and one to the settlement. Upon

receiving the bad news Oñate abandoned his trip to the Gulf and returned to the settlement with his men and with Juan Zaldivar's squad, in order to take steps for the punishment of the treasonable Acomas.

94. **Fathers Advise War Against the Acomas.**—Once back in the settlement, Oñate asked the Franciscan Fathers for an immediate opinion on the causes that would justify a declaration of war against the Acomas. The Franciscans held a consultation. After a thorough investigation of the killing of Zaldivar and the three soldiers, and in a very able document (published in full in Read's *Illustrated History of New Mexico*) they informed Oñate of all justifiable grounds for a war. The opinion fitted the treasonable conduct of the Acomas. It is signed, "Fray

Alonzo Martinez, Apostolic Commisary." Oñate lost no time in fitting an expedition composed of the cream of his army, with eight of the most distinguished of his captains, under Vicente Zaldivar, who was thought the proper person to avenge the death of his brother and countrymen, with seventy soldiers.



CHARLES BENT  
First Governor under the American  
Government

### XXIII

95. **The March to Acoma.**—The preparation for a vigorous campaign being completed, the little army of seventy-eight set out on a war expedition, to give battle to a pueblo defended by the impregnable Acomo rock and 6,000 savage Indians. Oñate gave to Vicente Zaldivar eight of his most famed captains, namely, Zubia, Romero, Aguilar, Farfan, Villagr a, M rquez, Juan Cort ez, and Juan Velarde. The soldiers and officers were

all well mounted. January 12, 1599, the attacking army left the settlement for Acoma and arrived at the Acoma Rock on the 21st.

96. **Zaldivar's Effort to Avoid Battle Fail.**—The same day Vicente Zaldivar got things in readiness for the storming of the pueblo, but thought it more advisable, in order to avoid the shedding of blood, to demand first the surrender of the Indians who had murdered Juan Zaldivar and his soldiers. He accordingly sent a messenger to the Indian governor, who for answer scorned the messenger and told him to tell the Spaniards that they would all be killed if they dared to assault the pueblo. The answer inflamed the spirits of the Spaniards and the order was given to storm the pueblo at daylight the next day, January 22d.

97. **The Assault—Fall of Acoma—Schools Established.**—At peep of day (January 22d) the Spaniards made the assault, and before midday they had gained the entrance to the pueblo, for which they had to fight inch by inch. Once inside of the pueblo the battle raged furiously all day, the Spaniards gaining more and more until darkness compelled both sides to cease fighting. The next day at dawn, the Spaniards renewed the assault, fighting that day and the next so fiercely that, notwithstanding the great odds they were fighting against, by midday the 24th the Indians had been completely overcome, 600 of them surrendering; the rest, with their families, fleeing from one place to another, were either killed or captured. The loss of the Spaniards was considerable, and that of the Indians very great. The surrender of the Acomas placed the whole province of New Mexico in the complete control of the Spaniards, who then turned their attention to the advancement of the colony. The Franciscans, on the return of the Acoma expedition, at once established in most of the pueblos schools for the teaching of reading, writing, agriculture, music, carpentry, and other arts, this being in February and March, 1599.

## CHAPTER VII

### XXIV

98. **Report and Requisition.**—Satisfied with the victory of the Spanish arms over the rebellious Acomas, Oñate thought it proper to report to the royal authorities the result of his journey and to ask for reënforcements in order to continue the conquest of the Quivira country. He wrote a report giving the details of all his achievements, sending one copy each to the King of Spain and the viceroy in Mexico. In March, 1599, Don Vicente Zaldivar made the trip to Spain, and Captains Villagr , Farfa , and Pinero went to the City of Mexico. Fathers Martinez and Salazar accompanied the captains, to bring more priests and to expose the criminal conduct of Oñate, which had already become intolerable, both in his private and in his public official life.

99. **Sad Situation of the Colonists—Oñate's Despotism.**—The departure of the emissaries to Spain and Mexico left only 100 soldiers to retain control of New Mexico, and a very scant quantity of provisions. The condition of the colonists was pitiable; they had little to eat and as they had no crops the year before they were constrained to partake of what little corn the Indians had, which did not last long. In the meantime Oñate was occupied with efforts to enhance his military fame and discover mines, regardless of the suffering he was causing the colonists and the Indians by his neglecting them. The Fathers, seeing that Oñate's heart had become hardened by his licentious life and insatiable thirst for gold, reprimanded him, but that only resulted in his becoming a true despot and taking everything the colonists and the Indians had, in provisions and clothing, to give to the soldiers that were to accompany him to the Gran Quivira, a journey he was about to undertake.

100. **Oñate's Journey to Quivira—Battle with the Escanjaque Indians.**—Infatuated by Jusepe's exaggerated reports of the riches of Quivira, Oñate closed his eyes to everything else and organized his expedition to the country of his dreams, and set out in June, 1601, taking with him all the soldiers, including

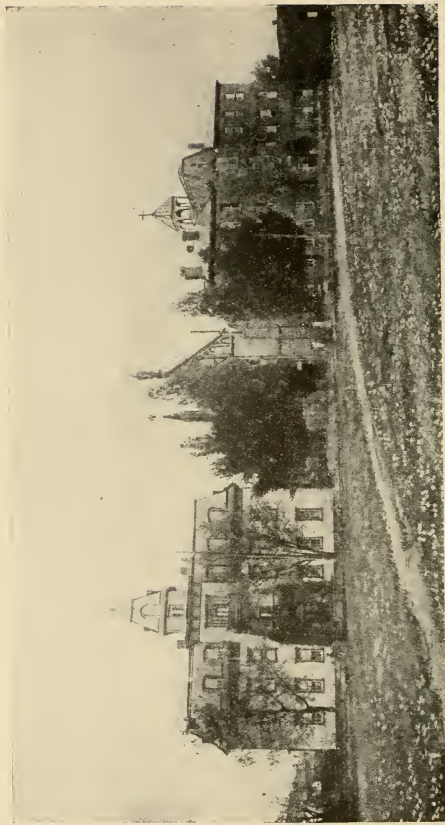
the reënforcements he had received the year before from Mexico, and Fathers Velasco and Vergara and the Indian Jusepe. On reaching Quivira, he found the Quiviras at war with the Escanjaque Indians, their neighbors. One of the priests undertook to reconcile the warring tribes and was assaulted by one of the Escanjaques, whereupon the Spaniards rushed to his defense, thus precipitating one of the most disastrous battles of those times. The battle lasted the entire day with a loss of 1,000 Indians and a few wounded Spaniards. On account of the fierceness of the battle, the Spaniards called the place El Llano de la Matanza (The Plain of the Massacre). Not finding the gold he was seeking, Oñate in October returned to the settlement and found the colony almost deserted, the greater part of the colonists and Franciscans having gone back to Mexico rather than starve to death.

## XXV

101. **Charges Against Oñate.**—For the reasons above stated, Father Juan de Escalon, who had succeeded Father Martinez, wrote to the mother-house on October 1, 1601, a very strong letter against Oñate. It was a severe arraignment, a shocking exposure of Oñate's conduct, and a full report of the conquest and success of the labors of the Franciscans to that date. This letter was taken to Mexico by Fathers de San Miguel, de Zamora, Izquierdo, Gaston, and Peralta, who accompanied the colonists back to Mexico. (That letter and another written at Santa Bárbara by Fr. de San Miguel will be found in Read's *Illustrated History of New Mexico*, pp. 237-242.)

102. **Zaldivar Defended Oñate—Royal Decree.**—In Spain, Zaldivar defended his uncle Oñate. The hearing and investigation resulted in a reconciliation and the issuing of a decree by the king, dated at San Lorenzo, Spain, July 8, 1602, by which the conquest was officially acknowledged. Oñate and his relatives, together with all his soldiers and colonists, were given the rank of nobility; more Fathers, more soldiers, and an abundance of provisions were sent to New Mexico. These reënforcements and supplies reached the settlement in New Mexico the earlier part of 1604, restoring thus the much needed harmony and assuring the development of the country.

103. **Oñate's Visit to the Gulf.**—In October, 1604, Father Francisco Escobar (who had succeeded Fr. Escalona), Oñate,



LORETTO ACADEMY, SANTA FE, N. M.

Conducted by the Sisters of Loretto. Established by the Most Rev. Archbishop Juan Bautista Lamy in 1853

and the other Franciscans, agreed on a friendly settlement of their difficulties, which resulted in Father Escobar consenting to accompany Oñate on his journey to the Gulf of California, which Oñate was about to undertake. Accordingly, October 7th, Oñate set out from the settlement with thirty soldiers and Fathers Escobar and Buena Ventura, visiting Acoma, Zuñi, and Moqui, and traveling over practically the same path traversed by Cárdenas thirty years before, when he discovered the Colorado River. On the 28th of January, 1605, Oñate arrived at the Colorado River and gave it the name of Rio Grande de Buena Esperanza (Large River of Good Hope). Following the course of the river, he reached the Gulf on the 25th of February and named the harbor Puerto de la Conversion de San Pablo (Port of Saint Paul's Conversion). For several months Oñate occupied himself resting and making explorations from the Gulf, returning to the settlement April 25, 1605, where he remained until the following year.

104. **Founding of Santa Fe.**—In 1606 Oñate, with nearly all the colonists, moved to the site where Santa Fé is today, and at once founded the village which has from that date been the capital of New Mexico. Oñate, after founding the city, built the palace and the chapel of San Miguel, both buildings being in use to this day, the chapel being used by the Christian Brothers, and the palace being used by the archaeological and historical societies, after having served for centuries as the official residence of the governors under the Spanish, the Mexican, and the American governments. Oñate ceased to be governor in 1608, and was succeeded by Don Pedro de Peralta.



## CHAPTER VIII

### XXVI

105. **Good Work of the Fathers—Troublesome Governor.**—With the advent of Governor Peralta the Franciscans renewed their efforts to spread Christianity and civilization among the Indians. Their work was giving good results, the number of conversions from 1598 to 1608 having reached 8,000, so that when the new commissary (superior), Father Peinado, with nine other missionaries, came with Peralta, he found in New Mexico a good field, so far as the Indians were concerned, but the Spaniards had almost disappeared. In 1617 the entire Spanish population was reduced to forty-seven men, between soldiers and colonists. Governor Peralta at this time was ruling the Indians despotically, until the Franciscans could stand it no longer, the trouble culminating in 1620 in a decree of excommunication issued by Father Peinado against Peralta, from which the governor appealed to Mexico, the affair terminating in a reprimand to the governor by the viceroy and Fr. Peinado's censure by his superior, and the removal of both, Father Gerónimo Zárate Salmeron (famed historian) succeeding Peinado and Felipe Zotylo succeeding Peralta. This happened in 1621.

106. **Father Benavides's Report.**—Fr. Alonzo Benavides, first regular commissary (custodio), succeeded Salmeron in 1626, and he gave the province a great forward impulse in the year 1630 by appearing in person before the king in Madrid, Spain, and presenting a complete and comprehensive memorial which showed the true condition of things in New Mexico. Father Benavides's report (published as Appendix I in Read's *Illustrated History of New Mexico*) shows that he had visited all of New Mexico and the Gran Quivira, of which country he gives a complete and very interesting description, mentioning its riches, inhabitants, latitude, and topography, and describing the sufferings he and his companions had to undergo while preaching the gospel to those far-off wild tribes of savages. Regarding New Mexico proper, Father Benavides's report shows that there were in 1630



fifty Franciscans scattered among the Pueblo Indians and the savage tribes in New Mexico and Quivira; that more than 7,000 Indians had been converted; that there were twenty-five missions with an industrial school and a church in each mission; that the ecclesiastical, the military, and the civil governments were supported by the voluntary contributions of the Indians and the Spaniards, which consisted of a share each man gave of his harvest and stock; that the capital, Santa Fe, had a population of 250 Spanish families and that the province was being developed by the fruitful efforts of the missionaries with the cooperation of the colonists.

107. **Zotylo and His Successors.**—Zotylo was succeeded in 1629 by Governor Manuel Silva, who in 1640 was followed by Fernando de Argüello and next by Luis Rosas, in 1641. Nothing important happened during the occupancy of the last named governors, except an occasional fight with the Apache or the Comanche tribes, but the feeling against the Spaniards was bitter among the Pueblo Indians, who were given daily proofs that they were not any longer the friends of their conquerors. Here and there indications of a coming uprising were observed, the Franciscans being the first to suffer the consequences, as they were the first to be killed.

## XXVII

108. **Murder of Fathers Arvide, Letrado, and Porras.**—The hatred of the Indians against the Spaniards, caused by the inhuman holocaust consummated by Cárdenas in 1540, and fanned by Oñate's cruel conduct, 1598-1606, had ripened into a general conspiracy to annihilate the Spaniards. The saintly Franciscans, being more exposed to this danger, on account of their residing alone among the Indians, were the first victims. In the earlier part of the year 1632, Father Arvide and Father Letrado were murdered near Zuñi, and Father Porras was poisoned the next year by the Moqui Indians at Moqui. The civil authorities failed to respond to the supplication of the Franciscans, for the protection of the missionaries, and a disagreement between the Franciscans and the civil authorities resulting therefrom culminated, years after, in a partial uprising of some of the Pueblos and the assassination of Governor Rosas.

109. **Death of Governor Rosas.**—Things went from bad to

worse; the difficulties between Rosas and the Franciscans had reached the climax of discord to the detriment of the Spaniards and the Indians. Rosas accused the Fathers of being the cause of the trying crisis the country was undergoing, and of being at the bottom of the sedition which was being diffused. These accusations the Fathers were able not only to disprove, at the hearing had in Mexico, but they met them by an exposure of Rosas' scandalous life, which exposure showed Rosas in such bad light that his prestige disappeared, hastening thus the uprising he so much feared and in which he was assassinated. This happened in 1642. The uprising was finally checked.

110. **Peñaloza the Impostor.**—Seven governors presided over New Mexico from 1642 to 1660, namely: Valdez, Argüello (re-appointed), Ugarte, Concho, Samaniego, Pacheco, and Mendizábal. Nothing out of the ordinary happened between those dates. Mendizábal's successor was Peñaloza, who made his mark in history as a clever impostor. Mendizábal was removed for malfeasance in office, and Peñaloza assumed charge of the government in 1661, and remained in office until 1664. He, too, was removed from office because of his lascivious conduct, and because he had become a despot, imposing inhuman treatment upon the Indians, and depriving them of their earnings and property. This conduct the Fathers exposed, causing thereby Peñaloza's suspension and punishment in 1665, in Mexico, from which place he went to England and France, where he published, in 1671, a pamphlet narrating Oñate's romantic trip to the Quivira; substituting his name for Oñate's name and changing the dates, he made himself appear as the hero of that journey.

111. **Villanueva, Medrano, Miranda—Indian Uprisings—Fr. Ayeta.**—Fernando de Villanueva, Peñaloza's successor, came as governor of New Mexico in the year 1664. Between 1664 and 1679, two other governors, besides Villanueva, filled that office; these were Medrano and Miranda. During this interval of fifteen years the country was retrograding by reason of the constant uprisings of the Pueblo Indians, the daily incursions and depredations of the Apaches, the Navajos, and the Comanches on the unprotected Spanish settlements. In the year 1672 the Apaches destroyed several pueblos, and a war between them and the Zuñis was the result. During this war several priests and colonists were killed by the Pueblo Indians. For these crimes four of them were put to death, forty others publicly whipped,

and many others were imprisoned. The situation became more and more critical every day, and the annihilation of all the Spaniards had been discussed and agreed to in 1676. The Apaches, who were in the agreement, attacked the Spanish settlements from different directions, causing great loss of life and destruction of property. Father Francisco Ayeta, then superior of the Franciscans in New Mexico, seeing the desperate situation of the Spaniards, made a hasty trip to Mexico in quest of succor, which he obtained, but could not bring into New Mexico because the whole country was in rebellion at the time (1679-80). That uprising is known as the Great Revolt, of which an account is given hereafter.

### XXVIII

112. **End of the First Conquest—The Insurrection—Governor Otermin.**—By the end of the year 1679, all the Pueblo Indians, except the Pecos pueblo, had hatched the conspiracy and agreed on a day and hour for a general and simultaneous uprising. The secret was kept so well that the Spaniards never discovered the plan until too late. Juan Popé, an Indian from San Juan, then residing in Taos, was the leader of the insurrection. The 13th day of August, 1680, was the day agreed upon for the massacre of the Spaniards. Don Antonio de Otermin was at that time governor of New Mexico, having succeeded Miranda the previous year (1679).

113. **Two Faithful Governors Give Warning.**—Juan Yé, governor of Cicuyé (Pecos) declined, with all his people, to join in the conspiracy, and was the first to notify both Governor Otermin and Father Velasco, the priest at Cicuyé, of the impending danger, offering his assistance in helping the Spaniards to either fight the rebellious Pueblos or to leave the country in time. Father Velasco answered Yé by saying that he would rather die a martyr than abandon the souls God had placed in his hands. Otermin did not believe Yé and went on with his ordinary duties until the latter part of July, when he received a secret message from Jaca, governor of Taos, advising him of the seditious agreement, and informing him that Popé had fixed the 13th of August for the commencement of the insurrection, and had sent two Indians to notify the other pueblos to strike the blow on that date at daybreak; that the two emissaries of Popé were then on their way back to Taos, and were resting at the pueblo of Tesuque

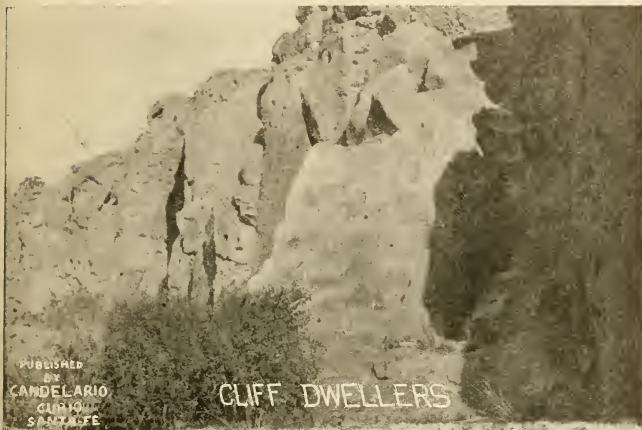
(nine miles from Santa Fe) Otermin now became alarmed, had the two Taos Indians arrested at once, at Tesuque, and from them learned that Yé and Jaca had told him the truth. Without loss of time Otermin sent couriers to all the pueblos and Spanish settlements, ordering the priests, soldiers, and colonists to proceed at once to Santa Fe. Some came, but others did not receive the message and were murdered.

114. **Breaking out of the Rebellion—Assault on Santa Fe.**—Popé having learned that the Spaniards had discovered his plans, ordered that hostilities be commenced on the 10th instead of the 13th of August. He had as principal captains, Catiti, Tupatú (who afterwards became a true friend of the Spaniards), and Jaca, governors of Santo Domingo, Picuris, and Taos, respectively. On the day fixed (August 10th) all the priests, soldiers, and colonists who had not heard of the insurrection, were taken by surprise and killed, before they had a chance to escape. From every direction thousands of Indians rushed to Santa Fe and made a sudden assault which was repulsed by the 150 soldiers and the colonists had already reached Santa Fe. The great historical revolt was carried into effect all over New Mexico.

115. **Siege of Santa Fe—Great Battle—Escape of the Spaniards.**—Popé now laid a siege, surrounding the city on all sides with an immense horde of savages, but remaining inactive until the 15th, when he sent an ultimatum to Otermin. This consisted of two wooden crosses, a white and a black one, asking him to select his liberty or his death by retaining one of the crosses, the white one indicating surrender and the black one death; that by selecting the white cross the Spaniards would be allowed to leave the city unmolested under promise never to return, and if the black cross was retained it would mean death to all the Spaniards. Otermin rejected Popé's proposition and began to force his way out early the next morning. At break of day, August 16th, the soldiers and colonists formed in battle line, with the women and children in the center, and Otermin with his officers at the head, one thousand in all. The Indians met them with a terrific rush and the battle was commenced, lasting all day. At night the Spaniards retreated into the city and all crowded into the Palace building. The loss on the side of the Indians was very large and on the side of the Spaniards some few dead but many wounded. The siege lasted until the 23d day of August when the Indians cut off the water supply

of the city, thus forcing the Spaniards to either escape or perish. Otermin, finding himself and his people in the extreme necessity of making a death struggle, resolved to fight or die in the effort. He ordered the Fathers, Gomez, Duran, and Farfán, to give everybody absolution. The priests obeyed, encouraging the Spaniards to stand firm by Otermin till the escape was effected or the last one of them had died.

116. **Bloody Battle—Otermin Wounded—The Escape.**—The imposing religious ceremony ended, the army formed in battle



*Courtesy J. C. Candelario, Santa Fe, N. M.*

array, and made an assault upon the Indians with such fierceness that after a few hours' battle, they won the day with 300 Indians killed, the Spaniards losing one soldier only, though many had been wounded, among the latter being Otermin. This happened August 23, 1680. Thus were the Spaniards able to leave Santa Fe, all afoot and carrying on their shoulders the archives and their scant provisions, arriving at El Paso (now Juarez) December 20, 1680. On their sad journey the Spaniards, especially the women and children, suffered greatly. From friendly Indians,

who had followed the Spaniards, Otermin learned that after the Spaniards had left Santa Fe, the Tanos (Galisteo) Indians had taken possession of the city and that all the churches and all other property had been destroyed. One of the saddest duties imposed upon the Spaniards by the force of circumstances was the picking up for burial purposes, of corpses all along the road. At Santo Domingo they found the bodies of the Franciscan Fathers, Juan de Talaban, Fr. Antonio de Lorenzana, and Fr. José Montes de Oca. The other Franciscans killed were Fr. Domingo de Vera, at Galiteo; Fr. Fernando de Velasco, at Pecos, and Fr. Manuel Tinoco, at San Marcos. Some 150 Spanish women and girls had remained captives and some were compelled to marry Indians and the others were murdered. Thus ended the achievement of the first conquest of New Mexico.

## CHAPTER IX

### XXIX

117. **Otermin Again.**—The loss of New Mexico to Spain was a thing Otermin thought it his duty to avoid, at least during his incumbency. Acting on that belief he again made an effort to reconquer the country by reëntering it next year, 1681, at the head of 200 mounted soldiers, but did not succeed in accomplishing his object, for on reaching Cochiti he saw that it would require a larger force to subdue the Indians, and went back to El Paso (now Juarez), where he heard that Domingo Gironza Petriz de Cruzat had been appointed to succeed him as governor of New Mexico.

118. **Cruzat's Expedition.**—Don Domingo Gironza Petriz de Cruzat, like his predecessors, had a brilliant military record as a great general and he proved it by his frequent expeditions into New Mexico. He had only the title of governor of New Mexico, however, for he never succeeded during his first incumbency in effecting a permanent conquest. Between 1683 and 1687 he made seventeen journeys into New Mexico, fighting every time all along the road from El Paso to New Mexico and being always victorious. In 1687, Cruzat was succeeded by Pedro Reneros de Posadas, who desolated the pueblo of Santa Ana, killing nearly all of its inhabitants, but before the year closed Cruzat was returned to the governorship, and he again made several expeditions into New Mexico, the last being in 1689, when he reached the pueblo of Zia, and was met by a hostile demonstration, which ended in one of the most severe battles of the conquest. He was opposed by nearly all the Indians from that province. The battle lasted the entire day, with a loss to the Indians of 600 killed and the capture of many prisoners. The battle was fought the first day of August, 1689. This last effort of Cruzat fills the gap between the expulsion of the Spaniards under Otermin, 1680, and the time of the second and permanent conquest by De Vargas.



## XXX

119. **De Vargas.**—Don Diego de Vargas Zapata Lujan Ponce de Leon's record of great military achievements was the reason Viceroy Galva had for entrusting to his hands the reconquest of New Mexico. Besides being a great general De Vargas was a man of generous disposition, a good Christian, and a true friend of the Indians. He it was who saved the country to the crown of Castille, with the assistance and coöperation of the Franciscan Fathers, and paved the way for future generations to enjoy life in this splendid climate. He above all the explorers and conquerors of New Mexico, deserves the highest praise for his great work in pacifying and effecting the permanent conquest of New Mexico. He is entitled to the everlasting gratitude and admiration of the people of New Mexico and the entire United States.

120. **De Vargas' First Entry.**—Immediately after his appointment, De Vargas began to organize his people, making the city of Juarez, then known as El Paso, the place of rendezvous. August 16, 1692, De Vargas ordered the march of a squad of soldiers under Captain Roque de Madrid, he remaining in El Paso waiting for an auxiliary troop of fifty soldiers that he was expecting from the interior. These soldiers not having arrived on the 21st day of the month, he started without them, early in the morning of that day, leaving El Paso accompanied by three Franciscan Fathers, namely, Fr. Corvero, Fr. Núñez and Fr. Alonzo, some fifty soldiers, and a few friendly Indians. Orders were left for the expected auxiliary soldiers to follow him. On the 24th day of the month De Vargas overtook Captain Madrid and his men, and the journey was continued without accident, along the Rio Grande, until they reached Tiguex, on the 9th of September. Here, a little to the north of the city of Albuquerque, they came to a ranch formerly owned by a Spaniard known as Mexia, who had been murdered by the Indians in the great revolt of 1680. De Vargas selected that place for his center of operations, and left Captain Telles, with fourteen Spaniards and fifty Indians, to guard the baggage and provisions, he, De Vargas, continuing the march with the Fathers, forty soldiers, and fifty Indians.

121. **De Vargas Reaches Santa Fe.**—Having traveled cautiously for fear of an ambushade he entered the pueblos of Santo Domingo and Cochiti, which he found deserted, the Indians



having abandoned them since the time Cruzat had destroyed Zia, August, 1689. This was September 11th. The next day De Vargas encamped at Cieneguilla, some twelve or fifteen miles west of Santa Fe. Here De Vargas gave his men a patriotic exhortation. Next morning, being near Santa Fe, he ordered a stop to enable Father Corvero to preach an exhortation and to give absolution to the party. The small army continued its march until four o'clock in the morning, when they came in sight of Santa Fe, which the Indians had walled and fortified. The Indians had already learned of the coming of the Spaniards and were ready to give them battle. At sunrise, September 13, 1692, De Vargas noticed a large number of Indians on horseback on the hills to the northeast of the city. He sent a squad of mounted Spaniards who had no trouble in capturing many of them, the rest escaping to the mountains. Among the prisoners was the governor of the Indians named Domingo.

122. **Santa Fe Retaken.**—The entire day the 13th was taken up by De Vargas in trying to persuade the Indians to surrender and submit to his authority. The Indians were obstinate until De Vargas gave them to understand that he was going to kill them all and that the water supply had already been cut off. The next day at sunrise the Indians gave in, but requested De Vargas to enter in company with six disarmed soldiers and the superior of the Fathers that the Indians might be convinced of De Vargas' sincerity. To this De Vargas answered, "That is nothing; who will not risk himself in order to obtain with perpetual glory an illustrious name?" Calling on Father Corvero, the ensign, and five soldiers, all unarmed, to follow him, De Vargas entered the village of Santa Fe, walking to the center of the square, where the Indians had already planted a large cross. Here De Vargas uncovered his head, the royal ensign being unfurled, and in a loud voice and in the name of his sovereign, King Charles II, forgave the Indians, received their submission, and then took possession of New Mexico in the following words: "The Villa of Santa Fe, Capital of the Kingdom of New Mexico, I now take possession of, and with her, her provinces and all the pueblos, for the Catholic Majesty of the King, Our Lord Charles II, long live him for the protection of all his vassals and of his dominions many long years." The Father and soldiers answering, "Long live, long live, long live that we may all serve him as we ought to." The rest of the

soldiers and their Indian companions then came into the square and the Fathers at once began the work of baptizing the Indians and preaching the gospel to them.

### XXXI

123. **Tupatú Surrenders—Best Friend of De Vargas.**—After the surrender of Santa Fe, De Vargas gave his time and attention to rebuilding the town, and especially the repairing of the chapel of San Miguel, which needed a new roof. De Vargas entrusted this work to the Indians, giving them axes and other tools, and then issued a call to all the pueblos to come to Santa Fe to swear allegiance to the king. Don Luis Tupatú, then governor of San Juan and successor of Popé and Catiti, was the first to come and to pledge obedience for himself and the entire province, which was under his power since the death of Popé and Catiti, except the pueblo of Pecos, the Queres, the Taos, and the Jémes, all of which had refused to recognize Tupatú's authority. De Vargas gave Tupatú a most cordial reception, and not only confirmed his authority but promised him to compel the rebellious pueblos to submit to his (Tupatú's) commands.

124. **De Vargas' Trip of Inspection.**—The promise of De Vargas made Tupatú shed tears, and filled him with a desire to witness the surrender of the obstinate pueblos, for which he obtained permission to accompany De Vargas, he (Tupatú) offering to furnish 300 Indians armed and well provisioned, which promise he faithfully kept. On the 21st day of September (the same day of the arrival of the fifty auxiliary soldiers whom De Vargas was anxiously awaiting) De Vargas with his small army, and Tupatú and his 300 warriors, marched to Pecos, by the way of Galisteo, reaching that pueblo September 23d, early in the morning. The pueblo had been deserted, but De Vargas found the Indians in the mountains near by, and by presents and kind words induced most of them to return, resettle in the pueblo, and submit to the king and Tupatú. De Vargas returned to Santa Fe on the 27th of the month, where he remained until the 29th, leaving then for the north. On the 30th he visited the pueblos of Cuyamungué and Jacona; October 1st, Pojoaque and San Ildefonso; October 2d, he visited Santa Clara and San Juan; on the 4th, he visited San Lázaro and San Cristóval;

from which place he went to Picuri and Taos, Tupatú going with him. In all these pueblos De Vargas made the Indians swear allegiance to the king, and by the Fathers all of them were again received into the fold of the church. Then De Vargas returned to Santa Fe.

125. **Reduction of the Other Pueblos—Tupatú Keeps Faith.**—Leaving Santa Fe on the 17th of October, 1692, De Vargas, with all his men and accompanied by Tupatú and his brother, Don Lorenzo Tupatú, who had gathered some 300 Indian warriors to go with the Spaniards, started his march of



COLLEGE OF SAN MIGUEL

Second Pioneer Educational Institution, Santa Fe, N. M., 1859

peaceful conquest, visiting first the pueblos of Cochiti, Santo Domingo, and San Felipe, finding them already repeopled by the Indians who had deserted them since 1689. These Indians came back to their pueblos on hearing the heartiness of De Vargas. So that when De Vargas arrived he was met with demonstrations of joy, all the Indians promising obedience to him. The pueblos of the Queres province nearly all gave in also, without much trouble, and so did the rest of the pueblos, except the Jemez Indians, who made a show of resistance but were overcome by De Vargas' firmness and kind demeanor. From Jemez, De Vargas went to the place of rendezvous, the Mexia ranch, to obtain pro-

visions and for a consultation with Captain Telles. This was on the 29th of October.

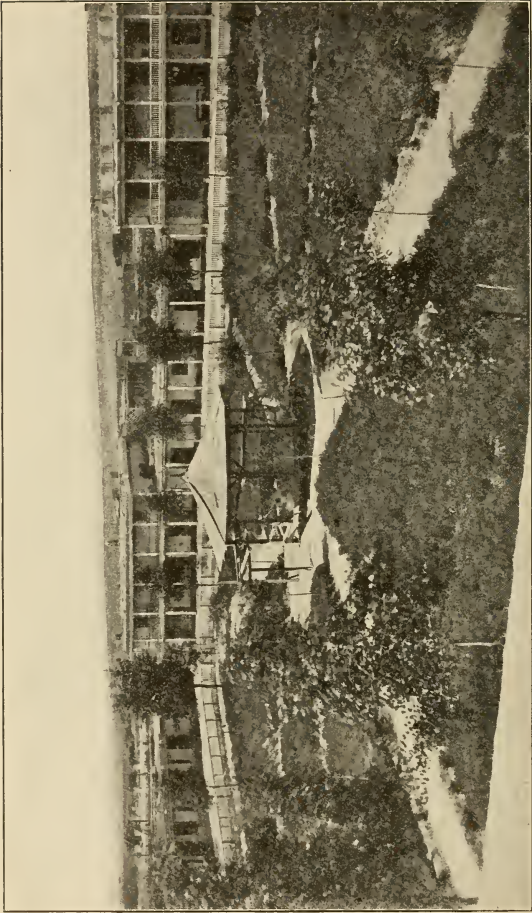
126. **Council of War—Some Spaniards Return to Mexico—De Vargas Travels West.**—Some of the Spaniards thought it was time to return to Mexico, and a council of war decided that those wishing to return could do so. Accordingly some fifteen or twenty left for El Paso, and the three Fathers, with the rest of the soldiers and the two Tumatús and their warriors, started for the western provinces with De Vargas. The Acomas and Zuñis submitted willingly to De Vargas, and so did all the pueblos of the Moquis except Aguatubi, the first pueblo of the Moqui province, where De Vargas was forced to demand the surrender under penalty of complete annihilation. A strange occurrence induced the rebellious Indians to surrender; this was that when De Vargas in loud and indignant tones demanded their surrender a peal of a lightning bolt fell near them. The coincidence horrifying them, they knelt down and received De Vargas with submission and a promise to be obedient subjects of the king. Having secured the peaceful reduction of the entire country, De Vargas and his loyal friends, the Tumatús, parted company, De Vargas starting for El Paso to bring colonists to settle the country, and the Tumatús and their warriors going back to their pueblos. This was about the middle of November. De Vargas arrived at El Paso the 20th of December, 1692, having traveled over 1,200 miles since the 21st of August of that year, when he left El Paso.

## CHAPTER X

### XXXII

127. **Preparations to Resettle New Mexico.**—Immediately after his arrival at El Paso, De Vargas sent to the viceroy a full and complete report of his accomplishments in New Mexico, asking for permission to resettle the country. The report was well received, the viceroy at once authorizing the enlistment of families of colonists which were to proceed without delay to El Paso and report to De Vargas. Sixty-one families were soon listed and prepared to leave the City of Mexico. De Vargas was officially notified of that fact by letter from the viceroy, dated September 4, 1693, which reached De Vargas on the 20th of that month. De Vargas then issued his formal proclamation, and soon some twenty families from other parts of Mexico came to him. In El Paso he gathered seventy families and 100 soldiers, making a total of 800 persons in troops, colonists, priests, women, and children. Among the colonists came several artificers, mechanics, and men of all trades, also many miners and many farmers, all well provided with the necessary tools and implements. On October 12th of the same year, the order was given to start the next day, De Vargas having left instructions for Father Farfán and the families coming from Mexico to follow him.

128. **De Vargas Starts on His Epoch-Making Journey.**—At daylight October 13, 1693, the most celebrated of the Spanish-New Mexican expeditions started from El Paso, with its distinguished general, De Vargas, at its head. Seventeen Franciscan Fathers accompanied De Vargas, namely, Fr. Salvador de San Antonio (superior), Fr. Juan de Zavaleta, Fr. Francisco Jesus Maria, Fr. Juan de Alpuente, Fr. Juan Muñoz de Castro, Fr. Juan Diaz, Fr. Antonio Carbonela, Fr. Francisco Corvera, Fr. Gerónimo Prieto, Fr. Juan Antonio del Corral, Fr. Antonio Vohomondo, Fr. Antonio Obregon, Fr. José Maria, Fr. Buena-ventura Contreras, Fr. José Narváez, Fr. Velárde, and Fr. Diego Zeinos.



SANTA FE IN 1860



129. **Suffering Causes Death of Women and Children.**—The arrangements for food supplies were unsatisfactory, and after suffering untold hardships from hunger and thirst, thirty persons, mostly women and children, perished of hunger. De Vargas made an advance march from Socorro with the soldiers to collect provisions from the pueblos for the relief of his people. The pueblos of the provinces of Tutuhaco (Isleta now) and Tiguex were visited, and their Indians immediately furnished De Vargas with an abundance of corn and other provisions, which he at once sent to the caravan, notifying the priests and people that he, De Vargas, would wait for them at Santo Domingo, at which place the caravan arrived in the earlier part of December. At Santo Domingo De Vargas was informed that the Tanos Indians, who were in possession of Santa Fe, aided by the Teguas (Tesuque, Pojoaque, Nambé, San Ildefonso, Santa Clara, and San Juan) were prepared to fight the Spaniards at Santa Fe. The information so given De Vargas was false.

130. **First Taking of Santa Fe.**—December 15th, De Vargas with his people resumed the march, reaching Santa Fe the same day. The Spaniards camped at the entrance of the village to observe the conduct of the Indians, and in order to arrange the formalities for the act of possession the next day. The ceremony began early December 16, 1693, by De Vargas, accompanied by the superior of the Franciscans, a few soldiers, and the ensign, entering the town with the royal banner unfurled. The Tano Indians received the Spaniards in the center of the plaza (the square), where De Vargas made them plant a large cross, and then proceeded to take formal possession of all New Mexico. After De Vargas got through reading his proclamation (published in full in Read's *Illustrated History of New Mexico*, pp. 298-300), the entire force entered in procession, with the Franciscan Fathers chanting the *Te Deum Laudamus*, at their head. De Vargas then moved his camp to the hills, near which stands today the Rosario Chapel (which some writers have erroneously affirmed was built by De Vargas), in order to give the Tanos time to move out and resettle their pueblo.

### XXXIII

131. **Frightful Conspiracy Discovered by Juan Yé.**—While the Spaniards were thus encamped, their families suffering from the severe cold weather, heavy snowstorms, and smallpox, the

Tanos, the Picuris, and the Tegua Indians were secretly forming a plot to fall at night on the Spaniards and murder them all. De Vargas had some of his men helping the Indians repairing the Chapel of San Miguel, and to inspect the work he rode there every day. It was in one of these visits that he met his loyal friend, Juan Yé, the governor of Ciecuyé (Pecos), who not only uncovered the conspiracy, but offered De Vargas his assistance in conquering the traitorous Tanos and co-conspirators. De Vargas feigned indifference, but proceeded at once to the camp and held a council of war. While thus engaged there came to De Vargas' tent an old blind Tano Indian, whom De Vargas had befriended, led by the hand by a small Indian boy, who, crying, told De Vargas that next day all the Spaniards were going to be murdered, advising the Spaniards to leave the place or to prepare to fight the battle of their lives. The advice of the blind Indian was heeded by the Spaniards, they moving that very day to the entrance of the city and spreading out in battle array. Yé had already gone to bring reënforcements from Ciecuyé, arriving at midnight with a great many of his warriors.

**132. De Vargas Storms the Village—Final and Last Surrender.**—As if Providence was helping the Spaniards, that very night a force of 200 Spanish soldiers arrived, giving De Vargas a formidable army. The Tanos had also received, during the night, heavy reënforcements from the Teguas and Picuris, and had besides walled all the entrances to the town and otherwise fortified themselves. The traitorous Indians were all under the leadership of Bolsas (Pokets), a name given him by the Spaniards because of his large moon-like face. The 28th was spent by De Vargas in forming his different divisions. Yé was given charge of his warriors, the position assigned to them and taken by De Vargas being the most important, and, consequently, the most dangerously exposed. At dawn next day, December 29th, all efforts to obtain a peaceful surrender having failed, the entire army, following De Vargas' example, knelt down to listen to a sermon of absolution by Father De San Antonio, after which the order of assault was given, and in a moment the most terrific battle in the history of New Mexico's conquest was on. The rebels, fighting furiously, specially concentrated their fight on the Pecos Indians, who stood their ground nobly. At noon an immense multitude of mounted Teguas and Picuris appeared on the hills to the north of Santa Fe. The Spanish cavalry charged



with such impetuosity that in less than two hours the mounted Indians had been completely routed, losing heavily by death and by capture, few escaping. It was now dark, the Spaniards ceased fighting for the night, sleeping on their arms and burying their dead, which numbered many. At break of day, the 30th, the order to storm the fortified village was given, De Vargas being the first to set foot within the walls. The rebels became so scared at seeing the Spaniards within the walls that instead of offering resistance they ran in disorder from place to place, giving the Spaniards such an advantage that in a short while a very large number of them were killed, few escaping. Their governor, seeing the inevitable, hanged himself before the Spaniards reached his hiding place. The victory was complete, Santa Fe was *once for all* retaken, and New Mexico's permanent conquest assured. Seventy warriors of the enemy were made prisoners, Bolsas among them, and they were all shot in the center of the plaza. Four hundred women and children were captured and divided among the Spanish families by De Vargas, who gave them strict and very explicit instructions to treat them not like slaves but humanely until the king should determine otherwise.

133. **Assignment of Lands—New Instructions—Battle of the Mesa Prieta.**—De Varga's next move was to send some of his captains to all the pueblos to gather provisions for the Spaniards, and then the land in and around the town was partitioned among the colonists, each of whom received sufficient corn for food and seed. In the mean time the revengeful Teguas and their allies, the Picuris, were occupied in hatching further conspiracies against the Spaniards, and making night raids. De Vargas now ordered a constant guerrilla warfare, thus fighting the Indians by their own tactics. The guerrilla warfare became so effective that in a short time all the Teguas and most of their allies left their pueblos, fleeing to the famous Mesa Prieta (about eighteen miles west of Santa Fe), which is as impregnable as the Acoma Rock. De Vargas thought it to his advantage to assault them by storming the mesa, Father Farfán having just arrived with the expected families and more soldiers. De Vargas was greatly encouraged. He organized a force of 100 men, with two pieces of artillery, and February 10, 1693, laid siege and began the assault. The siege and continuous fighting lasted until the 19th of the month, when De Vargas, having dislodged the Indians, returned to Santa Fe. The Indian loss was forty killed, but many



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were made prisoners; 100 horses and mules were captured, and about 150 fanegas (450 bushels) of corn taken from the Indians, but those that had not made their escape remained hidden in the mesa.

### XXXIV

134. **War Between the Pueblos—De Vargas Takes Sides.**—Believing that the Teguas and the Picuris had been well punished, De Vargas, in March, 1693, turned his attention to the Apache and Comanche tribes, who had come as far as Cicuyé to render obedience to De Vargas. While occupied receiving a peace embassy from the Apache and Comanche tribes, word reached him that the Jemez, the Cochiti, the Acoma, the Moqui, and the Zuñi pueblos had united in a war against the Queres, the Zias, and Santa Ana pueblos, because of the friendship of the last mentioned pueblos to the Spaniards. The Queres asked De Vargas' protection, and De Vargas not only granted their petition but he placed himself at the head of the expedition that was to protect the friendly pueblos.

135. **Battles of Cieneguilla and Mesa Prieta.**—The confederated forces of the rebels had met on the mesa of Cieneguilla (some fifteen miles west of Santa Fe), where De Vargas routed them in battle, killing twenty-five of them and capturing 300 women and children, seventy horses, and 1,000 head of sheep and cattle. This engagement took place the 16th of April, 1694. While the victory was complete, De Vargas sent emissaries from Santa Fe to all the rebel pueblos offering amnesty if they would submit. His efforts proved fruitless, and he therefore turned his attention to Santa Fe which, in his absence, had been attacked by the Teguas, who were defeated by the small garrison under the leadership of Captain Jaramillo. De Vargas, with a strong force of Spaniards and Indians from Pecos and Queres, went after the Teguas, who, with their allies, had again entrenched themselves on the Mesa Prieta (called also Mesa de San Ildefonso), where they were again defeated by the Spaniards. This last battle took place in May, 1694. While the Spaniards and friendly Indians were thus fighting the Teguas, the Zuñis made a raid on the Queres pueblos, but were worsted, leaving many dead and a large number of prisoners on the battle-field.

136. **Remains of Father Juan de Jesus Recovered.**—Among the Jemez and Zuñi Indians captured by the Queres were five

who knew the place in Jemez where the remains of Father Juan de Jesus (killed in the revolt in 1680) were hidden, and having promised to show the place if their lives were spared, De Vargas granted their petition and took them with him and Fathers Alpuente, Obregon, and Carbonela, to Jemez, those Indians having already submitted to De Vargas. At Jemez the remains of Fr. Juan de Jesus, and the ornaments he had on (he was undoubtedly killed while saying Mass), were disinterred and brought to Santa Fe, where they were buried with great religious ceremonies. This was done in August, 1694. The next two months, September and October, Vargas received the voluntary submission of all the pueblos north of Santa Fe except San Juan and Picuris, which finally had to surrender when De Vargas enforced his order by capturing some 184 of their number. With the submission of these last-mentioned pueblos the entire province was pacified, temporarily at least, for, partial uprisings continued for many years in all directions.

137. **Reassignment of Priests—Santa Cruz Refounded.**—De Vargas and the Franciscans now began the work of refounding the colonies formerly founded by his predecessors, and also the opening of missions in the different pueblos to the north. Fr. Corvero was sent to San Ildefonso, Fr. Prieto to San Juan, Fr. Obregon to Taos. Priests were afterwards sent to the other missions. After that the refounding of settlements was commenced. Santa Cruz (twenty-five miles north of Santa Fe) was the first town, out of Santa Fe, to be repeopled by Spaniards, with Father Antonio Moreno in charge. This was in 1694.

138. **Another Insurrection—Cubero Arrives—De Vargas Arrested—His Trial and Vindication.**—In November, 1695, De Vargas sent to the viceroy a full report of what had been accomplished. He assured the viceroy that the country was ready to receive more colonists without danger of any further outbreak. He was mistaken. In June of 1696 a secret insurrection broke out against the Spaniards in the pueblos of their former enemies, in which seven priests and twenty soldiers were murdered, the pueblos of Cochiti and Tanos being the initiators. The uprising was promptly suppressed. Just one month after the checking of this uprising, in July, 1696, Don Pedro Rodriguez de Cubero arrived to succeed De Vargas. Cubero assumed the government at once, and immediately ordered an investigation of certain charges made against De Vargas by his own officers. Af-

ter a hearing of the charges Cubero sentenced De Vargas to pay a fine of \$4,000 and held him in prison in Santa Fe nearly three years. De Vargas appealed to Mexico, where he went and vindicated his name in the year 1700, obtaining, besides, the endorsement of the high tribunal that tried him, for his reappointment as governor of New Mexico.

## CHAPTER XI

### XXXV

**139. First Official Census — Failure of Crops Causes Famine.**—One of Cubero's first official acts was an inspection of the entire province, with the view of ascertaining the exact number of Spanish inhabitants and their precise condition. He found, after a careful listing of families, the Spanish population to be 1,500 souls, greatly scattered and at the point of starvation, this sad condition having been brought upon the Spaniards by failure of crops and by the greed of the merchants who had gathered nearly all the corn and wheat of the country and shipped it to Durango and Chihuahua, where they sold it at exorbitant prices. To save his people, Cubero gathered what corn and wheat was left and prohibited the further exportation of the cereals, and distributed what he had collected among the colonists and soldiers.

**140. French Expedition — Founding of Cubero and Laguna.**—In the year 1698 a French expedition from Louisiana invaded the Navajo territory to recover from the Navajoes a large number of horses and some boys and girls, which the French claimed had been stolen from them by the Navajoes the year before, while the French were trying to establish a colony near the land of the Quiviras. The Navajoes fought the French, but were routed, the French killing a large number of Indians, but failing to recover either the stock or the children. The following year, 1699, Cubero founded two pueblos, Cubero (named in his honor) and San José de la Laguna, respectively. These pueblos he peopled with Indians he found scattered, belonging to the Queres nation. The pueblo of Laguna still exists; that of Cubero was afterwards abandoned by the Indians and resettled by the Spaniards under the same name, and is today a large town in the county of Valencia.

**141. End of Cubero's Administration—De Vargas His Successor.**—Nothing important occurred between 1699 and 1703, which last mentioned year saw the close of Cubero's administra-

tion, De Vargas having been appointed to succeed him. De Vargas arrived at Santa Fe in November, 1703, and found that Cubero had left secretly, fearing punishment at the hands of De Vargas on account of the unjust and cruel punishment he had inflicted on his rival in 1696. De Vargas, who had been honored with the title of Marquis of the Nava of Brazinas, entered upon the discharge of his duties at once.

142. **Death of De Vargas—His Last Will.**—Upon De Vargas taking charge of the government, the very men who had caused his imprisonment and sufferings were the first to come forward and ask his forgiveness, which De Vargas granted with the magnanimity which was characteristic of his noble heart. The next year, 1704, in April, De Vargas while on a trip of inspection, was taken ill near Bernalillo, at which place he died on the 14th of that month, leaving instructions in his last will and testament for Juan Paiz Hurtado to assume charge of the government and to notify the viceroy, the Duque of Alburquerque, of his demise, and instructing his only heirs (he had no wife in New Mexico at the time of his death), Don Juan and Don Alonzo, to return to Mexico and to grant the slave, Andrés, his freedom upon their return to Mexico. De Vargas' body was brought to Santa Fe, where his remains were buried. Francisco Cuervo y Valdéz was De Vargas' successor.

### XXXVI

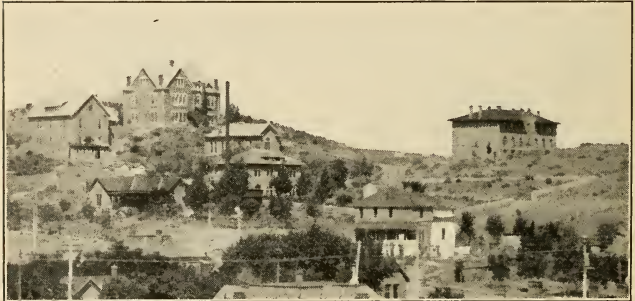
143. **Cuervo y Valdez.**—Valdez became governor of New Mexico on the day of his arrival in Santa Fe, March 10, 1705, until which date Hurtado had been acting governor. Valdez's administration was of short duration (1705-1707). In his first year of government he did little excepting the trips of inspection he made, visiting all the pueblos, during which time he secured the unconditional surrender of the provinces of the Zuñi and Moqui Indians, which had not to that time ceased to trouble the Spaniards. In one of these trips of inspection the Apaches unexpectedly pounced upon him and his troops, but he succeeded in defeating them.

144. **Founding of Alburquerque—End of Valdez's Term.**—The last thing Governor Valdez did was the founding of the village of Alburquerque (now spelled Albuquerque). This event took place in the year 1706, the Duque of Alburquerque being at this time viceroy of New Spain (Mexico). He made a settlement



of Old Albuquerque with thirty families, giving the settlement the duque's name in honor of the viceroy. The duque refused to honor the settlement with his name, but instructed Valdez to name it San Felipe de Albuquerque. The name San Felipe was so given in honor of the then sovereign of Spain. Next year, 1707, Cuervo y Valdez was succeeded as governor by Don José Chacon Medina Salazar y Villaseñor, Marquis of La Peñuela.

145. **Salazar y Villaseñor's Administration—Battle with the Navajoes.**—The principal features of Villaseñor's administration are here numbered. (1) His war with the Navajo nation, which took place in 1709. The frequent raids of these Indians on the



NEW MEXICO NORMAL SCHOOL, SILVER CITY, N. M.

Spanish settlements had reduced the colonies to the last degree of poverty, besides the loss of nearly all their sheep, cattle, and horses, and hundreds of their girls and boys made captives by the Navajoes. Villaseñor started for the Navajo country at the head of a large force of soldiers and volunteers, met them in battle in their own country, and routed them after a stubborn resistance, compelling them to sign a treaty of peace and to restore to the Spaniards all their stock and children. (2) The next year, 1710, Villaseñor finished the repairs he was making to the Chapel of San Miguel at the time the war with the Navajoes broke out, causing his name to be engraved in one of the joists which supported the choir, still standing. (3) Villaseñor secured of Father



Peña (superior of the Franciscans in New Mexico) coöperation in re peopling, with wandering Indians, several of the deserted pueblos, and founded the pueblo of Isleta, which is today one of the largest and most progressive of the pueblos in the State. (4) The last feature of Villaseñor's administration was his removal from office and sentence to pay \$2,000 fine, in the year 1712, on charges made against him by Father Peña. Don Juan Ignacio Flores Mogollon succeeded him.

146. **Mogollon's Administration—Battle with the Yutes—San Lorenzo.**—The administration of Governor Juan Ignacio Flores Mogollon lasted from October 5, 1712, to October 30, 1715. Between those dates he was able to put down a general uprising, in 1713, of all the nomadic tribes against the Spaniards and the Pueblo Indians by a most decisive battle fought in the land of the Yute Indians, Mogollon himself being at the head of the army. He established, in 1714, in what is now Doña Ana County, at a place near Las Cruces, a town which he named San Lorenzo. That same year he inflicted a very severe punishment on the Acoma and the Navajo nations, the greater part of which started a seditious movement by the killing of Father Carlos Delgado at the Acoma pueblo. It was during this campaign that the Mogollon range of mountains, in New Mexico, was named by Mogollon himself. The next year Mogollon got in trouble with the Franciscan Fathers. Mogollon, having decreed the disarming of all the Pueblo Indians, the Fathers remonstrated against the decree on the ground that the Pueblos needed their arms to defend their homes, property, and families from the frequent incursions of the wild tribes. The case was appealed to Mexico, the Fathers were sustained, and Mogollon resigned.

### XXXVII

147. **Government of Martinez—Mogollon Under Arrest—Battles with the Moquis.**—Don Félix Martínez, by virtue of his office of mayor of the village of Santa Fe, became the governor *de facto* upon Mogollon's declining to act. Martínez was uneducated and of humble birth, but De Vargas rewarded him, as stated, for his valuable services, as captain, during the reconquest of New Mexico. Martínez's promotion made him proud and cruel, Mogollon being the first to object to his pride. He placed him under arrest, and, following Cubero's example (when he kept

De Vargas three years in prison *incomunicado*), put him in jail, and then left Santa Fe on a campaign against the Moquis, with whom he fought two battles, defeating them and compelling their submission to his authority.

148. **Taos Attacked by the Yutes—Battle of Cerro de San Antonio—Captain Cerna the Hero.**—While Martínez was in the Moqui province, news of the attack on Taos, and its partial destruction by the Yute Indians, reached Santa Fe. Captain Cerna, with a large force of Spanish soldiers, rushed out in pursuit of the Yutes, overtook them at the Cerro of San Antonio, near Conejos, State of Colorado, where he defeated them after a terrific slaughter of Indians, recovering all the stock and captives the Indians had taken. Among the captives were fifty Spanish women and girls from Taos and many Indian women and girls from the pueblo of Taos.

149. **Martínez Removed by Force—Hurtado Acting Governor—Cosío Succeeds.**—The outrageous doings of Martínez reached the ears of the Viceroy Marqués de Valero, who at once sent Captain Antonio Velarde y Cosío to assume charge of the government in New Mexico as governor *ad interim*. Upon the arrival of Cosío at Santa Fe, Martínez refused to turn the government over to Cosío, whereupon the viceroy peremptorily removed him, commanding him to proceed to Mexico to answer charges of insubordination. Martínez obeyed the order so far as going to Mexico, but declined to recognize Cosío's authority, leaving Juan Paiz Hurtado as governor *ad interim*, while he was absent in Mexico, for which place he started January 20, 1718, taking Mogollon with him as a prisoner. Martínez's trial lasted nearly a year, ending with his removal and a peremptory order on Hurtado to deliver the government to Cosío, which order reached Santa Fe in December of that year, at which time Cosío took formal possession of New Mexico, remaining in office until the earlier part of the year 1721, when he was succeeded by Juan Estrado y Austria.

150. **First Public Schools in New Mexico—End of Cosío's Term.**—In the month of August, 1781, a decree from the king reached the superior of the Franciscan Fathers in New Mexico directing him to establish free-for-all schools in New Mexico. The Father Superior in September of that year, held a council in Santa Fe in which all the priests in New Mexico were present. This council established that year free schools in all the Spanish

towns and in all the Indian pueblos, assigning to each town, and to each pueblo a large tract of land to be cultivated by the resident parents of children, the crops raised therefrom to be paid to the teachers for their labors as such. This important step occurred during Cosio's time, although his successor, Juan Estrado y Austria, had already been appointed but did not reach Santa Fe until the end of the year. Judge Estrada y Austria was sent to investigate the differences between Martínez and Mogollon, with the power to act as governor until Cosio's successor was appointed, in which capacity he acted until March 2, 1722, when Cosio's successor, Don Juan Domingo de Bustamante, arrived in Santa Fe.

151. **Occurrences in Bustamante's Time—Other Governors—Jesuit Missionaries.**—Bustamante's incumbency in office extended from 1722 to 1731, when he was succeeded by Don Gervacio Cruzat Góngora. In 1730 occurred the first visit of two Jesuit missionaries, Fathers Francisco Archundi and Father José Naváez, who established a mission among the Moquis, which they did not keep very long because the Franciscans objected, claiming Moqui as territory belonging to their Society. A little later (1730-31) it was discovered that Bustamante had been secretly conducting an illicit trade with the French traders from Louisiana. This criminal conduct was exposed by the Franciscans, with Bustamante's removal as the consequence and the incoming of Góngora, who entered upon his official duties in the year 1736, when he was succeeded by Don Enrique de Olavide y Michalena, who governed until 1739, during whose time of office Bishop Elizacoechea visited New Mexico. Peace and prosperity reigned during the incumbency of Góngora and Michalena, both governors having suppressed the vices of immorality, gambling, and vagrancy.

### XXXVIII

152. **Governors Mendoza, Rabal, Capuchin.**—Don Gaspar Domingo de Mendoza governed from 1739 to 1743. It was in the last year of his administration (1743) that the first foreign French colonists, nine in number, came into New Mexico. All of them returned except Jean d'Alay and Louis Marie. Alay settled in Santa Fe, marrying a Spanish lady. Marie settled in Taos, where he paid the penalty of his criminal life by death

on the gallows. It was during Mendoza's time (1742) that Father Mota gave the number of Spaniards in New Mexico at 9,747, exclusive of soldiers, the number of Spanish towns being twenty-four. From 1743 to 1749, Don Joaquín Codallos y Rabal governed. During his time (1745) three Jesuit missionaries,



SANTA FE IN 1867

(1) Santa Fe's Old Cathedral. (2) Stone Arch of New Cathedral in process of construction. (3) Simon Delgado's Store and Residence, on which site was the old Spanish Military Church. (4) Spiegellerg Block. (5) Seligman's Store. (6) Exchange Hotel. (7) Lamy corner

Fathers Delgado, Irrigoyen, and Toledo, visited the Moquis, but did not establish a mission, contenting themselves with preaching for a few months. Don Tomas Vellez Capuchin succeeded Rabal (1749) and acted until 1754. Capuchin's term of office developed nothing out of the ordinary, except a fight on the staked

plains with the Comanche Indians, in which he recovered forty Spanish captives, women and children, which the Indians had just taken from Galisteo.

153. **Martin del Valle—Bishop Tamaron.**—Francisco Antonio Martin del Valle governed from 1754 to 1760. His government resulted in a complete failure, because of his undertaking to make radical changes in the established order of things, coming near plunging the country into a bloody revolution. Bishop Tamaron, of Durango, visited New Mexico in 1760. At this time Del Valle went to Mexico, leaving Mateo Antonio de Mendoza acting until the arrival of Urrizola, his successor. Don Manuel Portillo de Urrizola arrived in the beginning of the year 1761, but was succeeded before the end of the next year by Capuchin, who had been reinstated.

154. **Capuchin Again—Discovery of Silver in Colorado.**—Capuchin resumed his gubernatorial duties in February, 1762, remaining in office until 1767, when he was succeeded by Don Pedro Fermin de Mendinueta. Capuchin did much to develop the industries of New Mexico. It was through his efforts that Captain Juan Maria Rivera discovered rich silver mines in the mountains of Colorado, near the confluence of the Gunnison and Uncompaghe Rivers, which they named Rio de la Plata, giving a similar name to the range of mountains near the river.

## CHAPTER XII

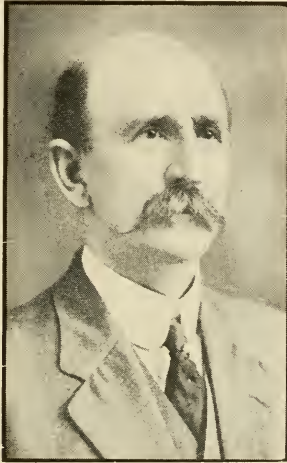
### XXXIX

155. **Historic Flood—Harmony between Church and Civil Governments.**—Don Pedro Fermin de Mendinueta's term of office commenced in 1767, and ended in 1778. Mendinueta was the peer of De Vargas in greatness, foresight, tact in government and nobility of soul. His administration stands out in glorious contrast with the governments of his predecessors and of his successors. He governed under more trying circumstances than the former governors. Under him Santa Fe suffered the greatest calamity in its history, an almost total destruction by a veritable deluge in 1767, which caused a loss of property amounting to \$200,000, and the loss of fifty lives. This desolation Mendinueta, by prudence and good management, was able to supplant by a prompt rebuilding of the city, for which purpose he placed his soldiers at the disposal of the civil authority. The discord between the ecclesiastical and military authorities, which had reached the point of danger, was ended by Mendinueta, who brought peace and harmony between the two governments, thus fostering the welfare of the country.

156. **Treaty of Peace with the Comanches—Historical Report.**—Having established unity between the fighting elements, Mendinueta's next move was to insure permanent peace with the most dangerous enemy of the Spaniards, the Comanches, with which nation he executed a treaty of peace, which was scrupulously kept by the ferocious Indians, and was celebrated by the Spaniards by a day of thanksgiving, so declared by a proclamation of Mendinueta. This took place in 1771. The next year, 1772, in obedience to an order from Viceroy Urisúa, Mendinueta made a very complete report of the lamentable condition of New Mexico, setting forth the abandonment of the colonies by the central government; how the neglected inhabitants were exposed to the daily incursions of the savage Indians, having suffered the loss of so many small settlements; making the necessary recommendations to insure the uplifting of the people, and asking for

more soldiers to afford them the much needed protection. This report of Mendinueta is a complete history in itself of New Mexico to that date, March 26, 1772. (It is published in full in Read's *Illustrated History of New Mexico*, pp. 336-340.)

157. **Discovery of Salt Lake—The Cliff Dwellings.**—In the fall of 1776 Mendinueta sent two Franciscan Fathers, Escalante and Dominguez, with an escort of nine soldiers, to discover a shorter route to the Pacific Ocean. The Fathers traveled north-



WILLIAM C. McDONALD

First State Governor, inaugurated at Santa Fe January 15, 1912.

west until they reached the salt lake, where today stands the capital of the State of Utah, from which place they returned, being unable to go further because of the deep snows which obstructed their march. The Fathers gave the lake the name of Lago Salado (Salt Lake). They returned by way of Yuma, crossing the Colorado River near that place. It has been asserted by some writers that Fathers Escalante and Dominguez



visited the cliff dwellings in San Juan County, New Mexico, and in Colorado. But the assertion is a mere conjecture; no authority can be found to support it.

**158. Government Changed—Mendinueta's Successor—Battle with Cuerno Verde.**—In the year 1777 the form of government was changed by consolidating New Mexico, Durango, Sonora, and Chihuahua into one province, with a commandant-general over the entire province. The change deprived New Mexico's governor of the title and rank of captain-general. Mendinueta did not like the change, his time not having expired. He placed New Mexico in charge of Don Francisco Trevól and left for Mexico the next year, in May, 1778. Trevól acted as governor until August 1778, when Mendinueta's successor, Don Juan Bautista de Anza, arrived, and governed the country until June, 1789, when Don Fernando de la Concha succeeded him. De la Concha was in office until 1794, at which time he was succeeded by Don Fernando Chacon, whose term of office lasted until 1805. It was Governor Anza who, with a large force of men and Indians from the pueblos, at a place near the city of Hutchinson, State of Kansas, in 1779, met the much dreaded Comanche chief, Cuerno Verde (Green Horn), in a bloody hand-to-hand fight, in which Cuerno Verde and five of his captains were killed, the Spaniards capturing 200 Comanche warriors. The loss on the Spanish side was great in killed and wounded. De la Concha's government was devoid of any important events.

## XL

**159. Governor Fernando Chacon—First American Merchants.**—The government of Don Fernando Chacon (1794-1805) experienced no drawbacks of consequence. It was of great benefit to the country, because he gave a new and lasting start to the industries and a great impulse to the cause of education. The Navajo nation, having declared war against the Spaniards (1804), Chacon lost no time in smothering the seditious movement before it had been put into execution. This same year (1804) commercial trade with the United States was introduced into New Mexico by the arrival in Santa Fe of John Baptiste (Juan Bautista) Lalande, who had been sent with merchandise by a merchant named Morrison from Kaskaskia, Illinois. Lalande married a Spanish lady in Santa Fe and never went back



to Illinois, neither did he return the money to Morrison. The next year Chacon was succeeded by Don Joaquin del Real Alencaster, who administered the government until the year 1808.

**160. Arrival of James Pursley—Arrest of Zebulon Pike.**—In June, 1805, another North American, a carpenter named James Pursley, arrived and settled in Santa Fe. In the year 1807 Colonel Zebulon Pike, at the head of an escort of American soldiers, was captured by Spanish soldiers while encamped close to the Rio Grande, near the site of the town of Alamosa, State of Colorado, where he had built a fortification and raised the American flag. Pike was not an invader; he had been sent on an exploring expedition and was not aware that he had reached Spanish territory. Pike and his party were brought to Santa Fe, and from there they were sent as prisoners to Chihuahua where they were tried and acquitted. This event marked the close of Alencaster's administration, Don Alberto Mainéz succeeding him as acting governor for a very short while only, Don José Manrique, Alencaster's successor, having assumed his official duties before the end of the year 1808, and governed New Mexico until 1814.

**161. Pino's Election as Delegate to Spain—His History of New Mexico and Great Speech before the King.**—The administration of Governor Manrique was rich in valuable incidents, the first occurrence of unusual importance taking place in 1810. This was the election, under a royal decree, of the first and last delegate from New Mexico to the Spanish Parliament (Cortes) in Spain. In the absence of a city council that year in Santa Fe, Governor Manrique called a meeting of all the justices of the peace at Santa Fe to select the delegate. There were six candidates voted for, the vote resulting in a tie between three of the candidates receiving the highest number, namely, Antonio Ortiz, Juan Rafael Ortiz, and Pedro Bautista Pino, the last named being selected by lot. Don Pedro Bautista Pino started for Spain shortly after his election (1810) and remained there as delegate until 1820, when the independence of Mexico separated New Mexico from the mother country. While in Spain, Pino published a very interesting pamphlet on New Mexico entitled, *Noticias Históricas de Nuevo Mexico* (published almost entire in Read's *Illustrated History of New Mexico*). November 28, 1812, Pino delivered, before the Parliament and king at Cádiz, Spain, a most touching address on the extreme

sufferings of his people, telling the king that unless conditions were changed for the better New Mexico was sure to join the American Union. (This speech is also partly reproduced in Read's *Illustrated History of New Mexico*.)

162. **McKnight, Glen, Becknell, and Cooper.**—In 1812 an expedition came from St. Louis, Missouri, to Santa Fe under McKnight, bringing along with them a pack of mules loaded with merchandise. At Santa Fe they were looked upon as spies, their effects were confiscated, and they were sent to Chihuahua as prisoners. The same year two other strangers came, one of them named Glen (from Ohio), who came to sell merchandise, and the other called Becknell. These were followed the same year by others to the number of fifteen, under the command of an individual called Cooper, also with merchandise. With this last expedition of merchants, the trade between New Mexico and Missouri became established, and from New Mexico it extended down to Chihuahua.

# MEXICAN RULE—1821-1846

## CHAPTER XIII

### XLI

163. **End of Spanish Regime.**—Alberto Mainéz succeeded Manrique in 1815, and governed until 1817, when he was succeeded by Pedro Marie Allande (1818), who acted until 1821, when Facundo Melgares succeeded him. During these six years (1815-1821) nothing was accomplished by the governors because the war with Mexico, which was then on against Spain, did not permit it, the country being greatly excited over the war and the frequent Indian depredations in New Mexico, which came to an end in 1821, when Mexico became an independent nation, Melgares' term closing the Spanish regime, which had lasted 223 years in New Mexico.

164. **New Mexico Under an Emperor.**—At the end of the war Mexico became an empire, with Don Augustin de Iturbide as its first emperor. This imperial form of government lasted from March 4, 1821, to the year 1824, when the nation became a republic with Guadalupe Victoria and Nicolas Bravo as president and vice-president, respectively. The new imperial government was represented in New Mexico by Governors Francisco Xavier and Antonio Viscarra. At the beginning of the republican form of government, Don Bartolomé Baca became Viscarra's successor and the next year, 1825, was succeeded by Antonio de Narbona, who governed until 1828, with Viscarra and Manuel Armijo acting at short intervals *ad interim* between those dates (1825-28).

165. **The Territory of New Mexico—More Foreigners—Real de Dolores—First School Law.**—New Mexico became a Territory of the Republic of Mexico, by decree of the Mexican Congress, in the year 1824. Between the years 1822 and 1827 the foreign population of New Mexico was increased by the coming of many more North Americans, among them being Ceran St. Vrain, Kit Carson, and Charles Bent, the last three figuring afterwards



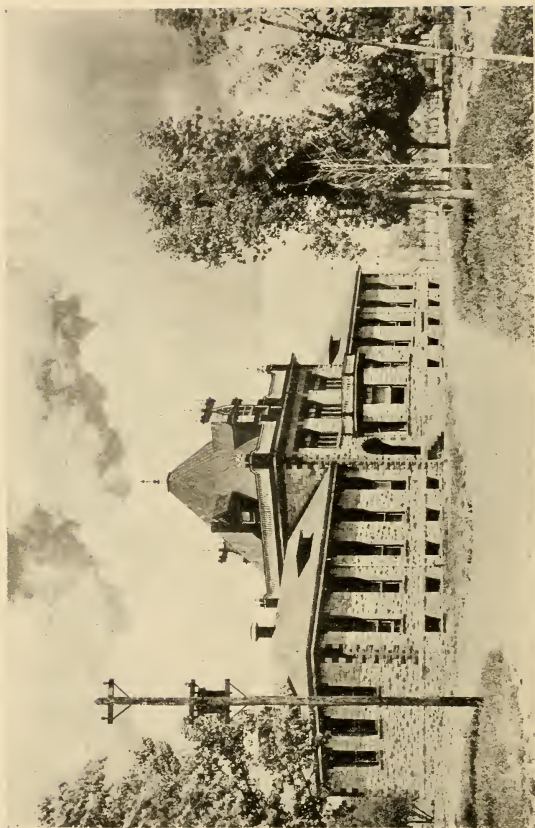
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prominently in New Mexico history. Towards the close of the year 1827 the rich mining placers known as Real de Dolores, in Santa Fe County, were discovered by Don Ignacio Cano (maternal grandfather of the author of this work). Between those dates the Provincial Deputation was organized in Santa Fe, and at its first meeting (1822) the Assembly passed the first public school law under the new government.

166. **List of Governors. 1827-1846—Bishop Zubiria—The First Newspaper—The Territory Abolished.**—From Narbona's time to the year 1846, New Mexico had the following governors: José Antonio Chávez, 1828-1831; Santiago Abreu, 1831-1833; Francisco Sarracino, Juan Rafael Ortiz, and Mariano Chávez (the last two acting *ad interim*), 1833-1834; Albino Pérez, 1835-1837; Pedro Muñoz, 1837-1838; Manuel Armijo, 1838-1844; Mariano Martínez Lejanza, 1844-1845; (*ad interim* a short time), 1845; Manuel Armijo, 1845-1846; Juan Bautista Vigil (for a few days when the annexation took place), 1846. This last named was succeeded by Governor Bent, first governor under the American government. Between those dates, 1828-1846, the following events transpired: the last official visit to New Mexico of Bishop Zubiria (1843); the publication of the first newspaper at Taos (1835), by Rev. Antonio José Martínez, the paper's title being *El Crepúsculo* (The Dawn); the territorial form of government was abolished and New Mexico made a Department (1835), its Assembly (Provincial Deputation) changing its name to "Departmental Assembly." The commercial relations with the United States became established (as shown in another part of this book) and the industries were greatly advanced.

## XLII

167. **The Chimayo Rebellion—Governor Perez's Assassination.**—Don Albino Pérez came to New Mexico as successor of Governor Francisco Sarracino in April, 1835, and at once assumed charge of the government. Governor Pérez was a colonel in the Mexican army, highly cultured, and of an amiable disposition. He was appointed governor under the new constitution which had just been adopted in Mexico. Under this change of government New Mexico was made a Department, and given authority to enact laws imposing a tax for governmental purposes. New Mexico's treasury was then without funds, and



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, NEW MEXICO SCHOOL OF MINES, SOCORRO

Governor Pérez recommended the passage of a revenue law, which was passed and signed by Pérez June 9, 1836. This law imposed a tax on merchants, stock raisers, peddlers, theaters, and on all business occupations. Its enforcement brought about in 1837 the rebellion of the northern part of New Mexico, the Pueblo Indians of northern New Mexico taking part, which resulted in the assassination of Governor Pérez, and other public officials August 9, 1837, and the taking of Santa Fe by the rebels the same day.

168. **José Gonzales Made Governor—Manuel Armijo made Commandant.**—The rebels, after taking possession of Santa Fe, elected José Gonzales as governor. Gonzales immediately took charge of affairs and began his activities by ordering the confiscation of the property belonging to Pérez and his subordinates and dividing it among his men. In the meantime the loyal citizens met at Tomé (Valencia County) and in a public meeting adopted a "Proclamation of War" against the rebels, naming Don Manuel Armijo (General Armijo) as commandant of the volunteer forces, which he was authorized to enlist. The Proclamation is dated at Tomé (published in Read's *Illustrated History of New Mexico*), September 8, 1837, and is signed by Manuel Armijo (the general), José Salazar, Pablo Salazar, J. Francisco Montoya, Miguel Olona, and Manuel Madariaga.

169. **Rebel Leaders Executed—End of the Revolution—Armijo becomes Governor.**—Immediately after his election Armijo organized an army of volunteers, and with the scattering regular soldiers which were at Santa Fe under their captain (Caballero) began an energetic campaign. The rebels surrendered without much fighting, and General Armijo ordered the execution of the four rebel leaders, Desiderio Montoya, Antonio Aban y Montoya, José Esquibel, and Juan Vigil, who were shot in Santa Fe January 24, 1838, at nine o'clock in the morning. That ended the revolution. Armijo was proclaimed governor, and his election was speedily confirmed by the central government at Mexico, and Armijo made a general of the army.

### XLIII

170. **American Consulate.**—The constant coming of Americans gave New Mexico increased impulse; her mercantile trade with the United States attracted the attention of the United



States government to the extent of establishing in Santa Fe a consulate, which it did in the year 1825, with Augustus Storrs as first consul. Don Manuel Alvares was appointed American consul March 21, 1839, and remained as such until March 18, 1846, when the consulate was discontinued on account of the war which the United States declared on Mexico (March 13, 1846). Alvarez was retained in office in charge of a bureau created by the United States under the name, "Commercial Agency of the United States."

171. **Texan Invasion.**—Texas, after it ceased to belong to Mexico, claimed New Mexico as part of her territory, and her citizens made several efforts to annex it to Texas. The first attempt was an invasion made in the year 1841, by an expedition of 320 armed men, which left Austin June 18th, under the command of General McLeod. The expedition entered New Mexico near Fort Sumner (now Guadalupe County), and traveled as far as Laguna Colorada (Red Lake), near Tucumcari, where General Armijo, then governor of New Mexico, met them with a large army and captured all without firing a shot, in October, 1841. Armijo brought his prisoners to the town of San Miguel, where the vanguard of the Texan expedition were in jail: Captain Louis Van Ness, Howard Fitzgerald, and Kendall, who had been previously captured at Antonchico (near San Miguel) by Salazar, one of Armijo's captains; and from there sent them all on foot to Mexico (October 17th). Armijo's conduct in capturing the Texans is worthy of all praise, but his treatment of them after he made them prisoners deserves severe condemnation. Other expeditions, in the nature of banditti, were made by Texans. One in 1843, under John McDaniel, which only attacked the freighting caravans, killing a prominent man, Don Manuel Chávez, while on his way to the Missouri. The same year (1843) another bandit from Texas named Wordfield, with twenty-four men, attacked the town of Mora at night, killing five men and stealing many horses. The third and last raid was made by another Texan, Snively, which resulted in the killing of Captain Lovato by Snively's men, near Fort Bent, and the capture of Snively and his force by Captain John Cook, of the American army, then stationed at Fort Bent to escort the caravans and protect them from the Indians.



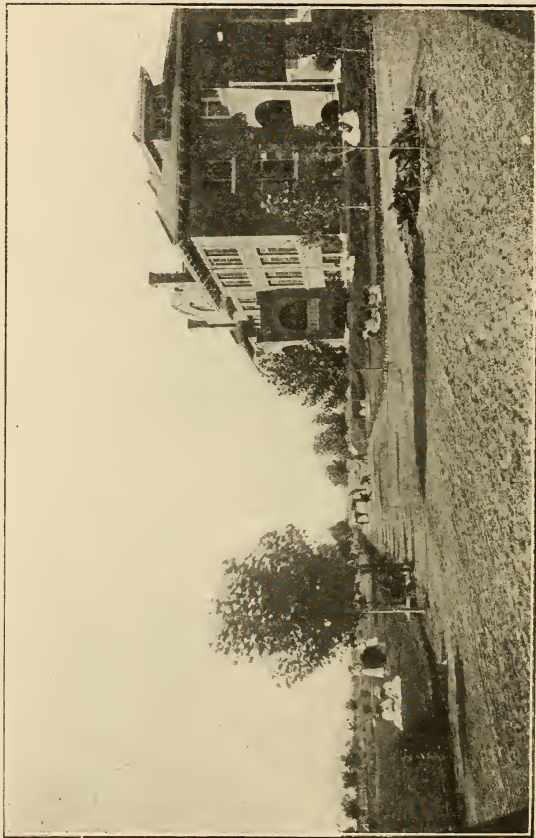
## CHAPTER XIV

### XLIV

172. **Narrow Escape of Governor Lejanza.**—Governor Mariano Martinez de Lejanza, while sitting in his office in the Governor's Palace at Santa Fe, in the year 1844, was assaulted by a party of Yute Indians who had come to Santa Fe in large numbers, ostensibly to make a treaty of peace. The Indian chiefs became excited while discussing the treaty and unexpectedly made a murderous assault upon the governor, who, while fighting for his life, was saved by the timely interference of his wife, who rushed into the room and with a chair in her hands kept the Indians from murdering her husband until her outcries attracted the soldiers outside. A general fight followed, in which many Indians were killed, the rest escaping with great difficulty.

173. **Last Election Under Mexican Rule.**—On October 7, 1845, the commission—electoral board—which under the law was charged with the election of the deputy to the National Congress and the members of the Departmental Assembly, met in Santa Fe and elected Tomas Chávez y Castillo as delegate and Vicente Vergara as substitute. For the Assembly, the Rev. Antonio José Martinez, Tomas Ortiz, Juan Perea, Juan Cristobal Armijo, and Felipe Sena were elected as regular members, and Serafin Ramirez, Vicente Martinez, and Santiago Armijo as substitutes. This was the last set of officials named under the authority of the Mexican government, and they acted until the invasion of New Mexico and the taking of Santa Fe by the American forces, which took place in the month of August the next year, 1846.

174. **Preparations to Fight the Invaders.**—The time was ripe for a change of government. The war between the United States and Mexico was on, and New Mexico was made the objective point of the third division of the American army. The almost criminal neglect and cruel apathy with which New Mexico had been treated by the governments of Spain and Mexico had made the change inevitable, yet the love for the mother country had not died in the hearts of the descendants of the conqui-



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tadores; many there were who wanted to resist the rumored invasion; others thought it unwise to make any resistance, not having an army or munitions of war, nor funds to organize a volunteer force, nor money to pay the patriots who would want to fight for Mexico; General Armijo tried to borrow from the city council \$1,000 with which to buy provisions for the few soldiers he had, and the volunteers he could bring together, but the council refused to extend the asked-for funds. With all that the preparations were made by Armijo, who, on the 8th of August, 1846, issued his last proclamation (published in Read's *Illustrated History of New Mexico*) calling on all New Mexicans to respond to the call of the country. The proclamation had the desired effect, and Armijo raised an army of Spaniards and Indians, each man furnishing his own arms.

#### XLV

175. **Invasion by the American Army.**—The annexation, or rather the admission of Texas into the American Union, in the year 1845, was one of the principal causes that brought about the war with Mexico. There was another reason which made that war imperative, being the desire on the part of the pro-slavery party, then in power in the United States, to extend slavery into New Mexico, in order to perpetuate that inhuman institution in the American Union. The United States having declared war against Mexico (May, 1846), there was no alternative left to Mexico other than to declare war also against the United States, which she did in June, 1846. The same month the Third Division of the American army, under Colonel S. W. Kearny (known in history as the "Army of the West"), set out from Fort Leavenworth, to invade and conquer New Mexico. This army consisted of 300 soldiers of the regular army, a cavalry regiment under Colonel Doniphan, and 700 volunteers, making a total of 1,700 men. This army was followed afterwards by another army of 1,800 men, under Colonel Sterling Price, making a total of 3,500 men—infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

176. **March of the American Army—The Taking of Las Vegas.**—The army reached Fort Bent, on the Arkansas River, August 2d, where Lieutenant Colonel Emory, chief of the corps of topographical engineers, was awaiting for Kearny. Here Kearny issued a Proclamation of Annexation. From Fort Bent

the march was continued without delay. On the 5th of August Kearny sent by Captain Cook a copy of the Proclamation to Armijo at Santa Fe. Cook delivered his message to Armijo and brought Armijo's answer to Kearny, without loss of time. Armijo's answer was a refusal to surrender the Territory to Kearny. On the 15th day of August, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the Americans reached Las Vegas and Kearny took formal possession of the town in the name of the American government; administered the oath to the alcalde and two military officers and a few soldiers of the Mexican army, and to the rest of the people, continuing the alcalde in office. In the course of his address Kearny said: "Mr. Alcalde and people of New Mexico; I have come amongst you by order of my government to take possession of your country and extend over it the laws of the United States. We come amongst you as friends not as enemies; as protectors not as conquerors; we come among you for your benefit not for your injury."

177. **The Taking of Santa Fe—Vigil's Proclamation.**—After establishing his authority at Las Vegas, Kearny continued his march on to Santa Fe, expecting to meet Armijo's army in battle at Cañon del Apache, eighteen miles from Santa Fe, where Armijo, with a large army of men and Indians, was waiting for the invaders. On the 18th of August, early in the morning, the American army reached the Cañon del Apache, arrayed in line of battle; but to Kearny's surprise it was found that Armijo and his men had deserted, leaving the road open to Santa Fe. Armijo's men, on learning how well equipped the American army was, and they having no arms or disciplined army to oppose, had concluded to disband. Kearny soon received an official invitation from Juan Bautista Vigil, the acting governor, inviting him to proceed to Santa Fe, stating that he was ready to turn the country over to the American government, and advising Kearny of Armijo's flight. Vigil at the same time had issued a proclamation, advising the citizens of Santa Fe of the approach of the American army, and urging them not to leave their homes. Kearny entered Santa Fe at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the head of a column of American soldiers August 18, 1846, receiving a cordial reception from Governor Vigil and the other officials. At sundown that day the American flag was hoisted over the Palace, and a salute of thirteen guns was fired. Thus ended the third epoch of New Mexico's history and Mexican rule.

# AMERICAN OCCUPATION

## CHAPTER XV

### XLVI

178. **Annexation Accomplished.**—Four days after his arrival in Santa Fe, August 22, 1846, General Kearny, in the public plaza, in the presence of the American officers and the citizens of Santa Fe, published his Proclamation declaring the official annexation of New Mexico, with its name and original boundaries, as a Territory of the American Union, promising that the government of the United States would “give the people of New Mexico, without delay, a free government identical with the government of the other States of the American Union.” All the officials in office under the Mexican government on August 18th (except Armijo) were temporarily retained by General Kearny.

179. **Territorial Officials Appointed—The Bill of Rights.**—One month later (September 22, 1846) General Kearny made public the appointment of Territorial officials as follows:

“Being duly authorized by the President of the United States of America, I do, by these presents, make the following appointment of officers for the government of New Mexico, as a Territory of the United States. The officers so appointed shall be respected and obeyed as such. Charles Bent for governor; Donaciano Vigil for secretary of the Territory; Richard Dalam for marshal; Francis P. Blair, for United States district attorney; Charles Blumner, for treasurer; Eugene Leitendorfer, for auditor of public accounts; Joah Houghton, Antonio José Otero, Charles Beaubien, for justices of the supreme court.

“Given in Santa Fe, the capital of the Territory of New Mexico, today, the 22d day of September, 1846, and in the 71st year of the Independence of the United States.

“S. W. KEARNY, Brigadier General.”

On the same day General Kearny gave New Mexico its first code of laws under the American government under the title of “Bill of Rights.”

180. **Kearny Leaves for California—Kit Carson—Doniphan Goes to Mexico—Battle of Brazito.**—On the 25th day of September, 1846, General Kearny, after leaving instructions for Colonel Doniphan to continue with his division on to Chihuahua, and for Colonel Price to follow to California, started for California with a large portion of the American army. At Socorro he met Kit Carson, who was on his way from California to Washington with official messages from General Fremont. Kearny took Carson with him as guide, and sent Fremont's messages on to Washington by another escort. Doniphan left Santa Fe with his division for Chihuahua, on the 17th day of October, 1846, meeting a Mexican army of 900 men at Brazito, in Doña Ana County, New Mexico, under Captain Ponce de Leon, where a battle was fought, in which Doniphan defeated Ponce de Leon.

## XLVII

### Rebellion and Massacre

181. **Anti-American Pronouncement.**—Notwithstanding the seemingly well established peace after Kearny had left for California and Doniphan for Chihuahua there were quite a number of prominent Mexicans who had not recognized the new government, remaining loyal to Mexico. After Kearny's taking of Santa Fe these men did not cease one moment from secretly fostering a revolution. The movement was headed by Diego Archuleta (who afterwards became a useful American citizen), of Rio Arriba County, and Don Tomas Ortiz and José Manuel Gallegos (the last two mentioned, like Archuleta, becoming afterwards prominent American citizens, Gallegos serving one term as delegate in the United States Congress), both of Santa Fe. The uprising had its supporters in Santa Fe, Taos, Mora, and Las Vegas. The conspiracy was hatched in Santa Fe, December 12, 1846, and the plan in the four towns mentioned was to assassinate simultaneously all the Americans in New Mexico, on the 19th of the month; but at another meeting held fourteen days after (December 16th), it was agreed to postpone the blow until the 24th of the month. The conspiracy was discovered by Governor Bent, but not in time to prevent the massacre. The conspirators, on learning that their plans had been discovered, postponed the execution until January 19, 1847.

182. **Killing of Governor Bent and Others.**—Governor Bent,

being well aware of every move made by the conspirators, left Santa Fe for Taos, where his family resided, on the 14th of January, 1847, and on the night of January the 19th (the day fixed for the blow) was assassinated by the rebels and the Indians from Taos pueblo. The same night, Don Cornelio Vigil, prefect of Taos, Pablo Jaramillo, and Narcizo Beaubien were also assassinated in Taos. One American named Lee and the American families of Taos escaped assassination by fleeing at midnight to Father Antonio José Martínez's house, where they received the shelter and protection of the Father. Another party was assassinated, the same night, at Arroyo Hondo (close to Taos), Simon Turley, Turbush Hartfield, one Austin, and John Albert. At Mora the same night, seven Americans, named Waldo, Cavanaugh, Praett, Colver, Noyes, Howard, and Head were killed. None were killed at Las Vegas, because of the timely protection given the Americans by the justice of the peace of that place, Don Juan de Dios Maes. No one was killed in Santa Fe.

183. **Price Punished the Insurrectos—Battles of Santa Cruz, Embudo, Taos, and Mora.** The next day (January 20th) the news of the massacre reached Santa Fe. Colonel Sterling Price, then commanding in New Mexico, at once took energetic measures to check the rebellion. With 300 men, comprising soldiers of the United States army and a company of Spanish American volunteers under Captain Ceran St. Vrain, he left for Taos January 23, 1847, after ordering Captains Hendly and Morin to proceed to Mora and Las Vegas with a company of eighty soldiers. Price was met by an insurrecto force at Santa Cruz (twenty-five miles north of Santa Fe) and at Embudo (some sixty or seventy miles from Santa Fe). At both places battles were fought, resulting in the defeat of the insurrectos with a loss (at Santa Cruz) of thirty-six killed. The Americans lost two killed and several wounded. No casualties were reported from Embudo. February 3, 1847, Price reached Taos and found the rebel Indians and the insurrectionists entrenched in the church of the pueblo, where he fought them, compelling them to surrender after a very stubborn resistance. The loss of the rebels was 150 between dead and wounded. On the American side six soldiers and one officer were killed and forty-six wounded. At Mora a battle was fought January 30, 1847, Hendly and two soldiers being killed. That was the last attempt made against the American govern-



ment. On the 2d of February, 1848, the Territory of New Mexico was formally ceded to the United States by Mexico, by a treaty of peace signed in the city of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexico, on that day. The treaty had the effect of admitting all New Mexicans into the American Union, thus putting a stop to future seditious movements.

### XLIII

#### Military Legislature—Civil Government

184. **First Legislature.**—On the 6th day of December, 1847, New Mexico being still under the military government, with J. M. Washington as commandant of the Department, the first legislature met in Santa Fe by permission of the military authorities, with the following members; Antonio Sandoval, president; Henry Henrie, secretary; James Hubbell, porter; José Francisco Baca y Terros, José Andrés Sandoval, Juan Tullis, Nicolas Lucero, Pascual Martinez, Juan Otero y Chávez (all these gentlemen being the members of the Council); the members of the House were William C. Angney, president; James M. Giddings, secretary; E. J. Vaughn, porter; Manuel Álvarez, Antonio Martinez, Tomas C. de Baca, Jesus Sandoval, Miguel Sanchez, Antonio Saenz, Levi J. Keithly, José Ramon Vigil, Antonio José Manzanares, Mariano Lucero, José Martinez, George Gold, Antonio José Ortiz, Juan Perea, Rafael Armijo y Maestas, William Skinner, Juan Cruz Baca, Juan Cristibal Chavez, Rafael Luna, and Juan Sanchez y Carillo.

185. **First Convention—Effort to Establish Territorial Government.**—On the death of Governor Bent, Colonel Price appointed Donaciano Vigil, of Santa Fe, civil governor. Vigil and the citizens at once began a movement for the establishment of a Territorial government. On the 10th of October, 1848, in accordance with the proclamation of Governor Vigil, a convention met in Santa Fe, with Father Antonio José Martinez as president, and J. M. Giddings as secretary. The members of the convention were, the said Antonio José Martinez, Elías P. West, Antonio Saenz, Juan Perea, Donaciano Vigil, Santiago Archuleta, Francisco Sarracino (who had been governor under the Mexican government), Gregorio Vigil, José Pley, James Quinn, Ramon Luna, Carlos Beaubien, and Manuel A. Otero. The



labors of the convention were limited to the approval of the following Memorial:

186. **Memorial to Congress Adopted.**—The Memorial adopted by the convention and signed by all the members October 14, 1848, reads thus:

“Petition to Congress made by New Mexico, through its inhabitants in convention assembled:

“We the people of New Mexico, respectfully ask of Congress that we be given a civil territorial government without delay.

“We respectfully ask of Congress the establishment of a government of a purely civil character.



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Destroyed by fire in 1912

“We respectfully submit that the organic law and the statute law proclaimed under military order on September 22, 1846, with some changes, are not acceptable.

“We recommend that the following offices be occupied by persons appointed by the president, with the coöperation and consent of the Senate, towit: Governor, secretary of government, judges, United States attorney, and marshal.

“We wish to be given the right of appeal from the courts of the Territory to the supreme court of the United States.

“We respectfully, but firmly, protest against the dismemberment of our territory in favor of Texas or for any other cause.

“We do not wish domestic slavery within our confines, and

we ask the protection of Congress against the introduction of slavery into the Territory until we are formed into a State.

“We ask authority to elect our local legislature in accordance with what is prescribed by the law of New Mexico, of September 22, 1846, which will remain subject to the approval of Congress.

“We ask to be represented in Congress by a delegate or deputy.

“As new Mexico has a population of from 75,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, we believe that what we ask is reasonable, and we entertain the hope that Congress will decree to us laws as liberal as those decreed for other Territories.”

The signatures of all the persons previously named appear in this document with date at Santa Fe, October 14, 1848. Congress denied the petition at first, but afterwards granted what was asked.

## CHAPTER XVI

### XLIX

#### Two Governments in New Mexico

187. **Second Convention—Delegate to Congress Elected.**—In the year 1849, on a call of Colonel Beal, who was in charge of the military forces while Washington was away, a second convention met in Santa Fe in the month of September. This convention was antagonistic to the party of civilians which was striving to organize a Territorial government. The convention adopted a Memorial to Congress, analagous to the one adopted by the first convention, and elected Hugh C. Smith as delegate in Congress from New Mexico. The action of this convention was repudiated by Congress refusing to recognize Smith as delegate.

188. **State Government—State Officials Elected.**—In May, 1850, the two fighting elements agreed to form a State government and this was the beginning of the fight for statehood. A constitutional convention met in Santa Fe, and, after adopting a constitution, authorized Governor Monroe (the military commandant) to issue a proclamation for the election of a governor, lieutenant-governor, two representatives, and four members of the local legislature. The election was held in June, and Henry Connelly was elected governor, Manuel Alvarez, lieutenant-governor, and William Messervy representative in Congress. A state legislature was also elected.

189. **Cunningham and Weightman Elected Senators—The Election Nullified.**—The State legislature met in Santa Fe July 1, 1850, over the protest of Governor Monroe, who refused to recognize the State government before Congress had approved the constitution and the election of State officials. The alleged State legislature refused to recognize Monroe's authority, and proceeded to elect two United States senators, Francis Cunningham and Richard Weightman. This effort to erect a State gov-

ernment failed, Congress having the same year established a territorial form of government, as appears in the following :

## L

### New Mexico a Territory

190. **New Mexico and Utah Admitted as Territories.**—By a law of Congress approved September 9, 1850, California was admitted as a State and New Mexico and Utah as Territories of the American Union, and March 3d of the year following (1851) New Mexico was formally organized as a Territory of the United States. James S. Calhoun and Donaciano Vigil were appointed by the President of the United States as governor and secretary of the Territory, respectively. The other officials appointed by the president were E. P. West, attorney general; G. Shons, marshal; C. Baker, chief justice; J. S. Watts and H. Mower, associate justices; Charles Blummer, treasurer; Eugene Leitendorfer, auditor.

191. **County Officials and Legislature—The Gazette.**—Upon authority of a proclamation issued by Governor Calhoun, a delegate in Congress, county officers, and a legislature were soon elected, and the first lawful legislature of New Mexico met in Santa Fe June 1, 1851, with the Rev. Antonio José Martínez, curé of Taos, as president of the Council, and Theodore Wheaton, of Taos, as speaker of the House. William Messervy was New Mexico's first member of Congress elected at the State election, and Richard H. Weightman, the first delegate under the Organic Act. That same year (1851) there was published the first English and Spanish newspaper (a weekly), the *Santa Fe Gazette*, although two other papers had already been published in Santa Fe, namely the *Republican* and *El Nuevo Mejicano*.

192. **Era of Peace and Prosperity.**—The Territorial government being now officially organized, all New Mexicans turned their attention to the development of the Territory's industries, without giving up the fight for statehood, which is discussed in a separate chapter of this book.

## CHAPTER XVII

### LI

#### New Territory Acquired

193. **The Mesilla Valley Taken by Lane.**—For some time after the war between the United States and Mexico, the Mexican State of Chihuahua claimed and exercised jurisdiction over that part of New Mexico covered by the county of Doña Ana, the valley of Mesilla and Las Cruces, but the resulting conflict of authority was not settled officially until 1853, when William Carr Lane, then governor of New Mexico, heeding the petition of the people who lived in that part of New Mexico for protection against the depredations of the Navajo and the Apache tribes, took upon himself the responsibility of provisionally annexing the territory in dispute, in order to save the lives and property of the people therein residing. This he accomplished by a formal official proclamation dated March 13, 1853.

194. **The Gadsden Treaty.**—The territory thus taken by Governor Lane was the subject of considerable friction between the United States and Mexico until the American government purchased the strip of land in dispute, paying Mexico \$10,000,000 therefore. This was done under a treaty known as the Gadsden Treaty, signed on the 30th of December, 1853.

### LII

195. **Industrial Progress—Boundaries—History of Agriculture.**—From the little *History of New Mexico*, published in Spain by Don Pedro Bautista Pino (reference to which has already been made), we learn the true condition of agriculture in New Mexico up to that time. Pino says: "Agriculture is entirely abandoned, for the inhabitants of that country do not dedicate themselves considerably to planting, from which labor doubtless, they would derive many benefits. They scarcely plant as much as they believe necessary for their maintenance during a portion of the year, thus exposing themselves for the remainder of it to

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a thousand miseries; hence the reason that the price of grain values suffers many changes. In the article, vegetable productions, an idea is already given concerning vegetables and vegetable gardens, wherefor it is useless to repeat that corn, wheat, beans, etc., are raised: a very good grade of cotton and plenty of tobacco are also grown."

From that date to the present time agriculture has been developing gradually, especially since the American Occupation so that now (1914) no less than forty-eight per cent of New Mexican people are engaged in cultivating the land; there are over 11,834 farms in which 5,739,878 acres are cultivated. The value of these farms has been reckoned at \$20,888,814. All kinds of vegetables, susceptible of cultivation in cold countries, are raised.

· 196. **Stock Raising.**—In the year 1827 Governor Narbona's Official Report (published in full in Read's *Illustrated History of New Mexico*) shows that New Mexico had then 5000 head of cattle, valued at \$40,000; 240,000 head of sheep, valued at \$120,000; 550 head of horses valued at \$5500; 2150 mules, valued at \$63,750; 300 mares, valued at \$2400. In 1912, per the latest official statistics, there are over 1,050,000 head of cattle, over 5,875,000 head of sheep, more than 150,000 goats, no less than 100,000 head of horses, the sheep yielding annually a total product of nearly 25,000,000 pounds of wool, from which over \$8,000,000 is realized.

197. **Boundaries.**—In Pino's time (1812) the original boundaries of New Mexico were, "from 33° to 40° latitude; 185 leagues from north to south, and almost the same from east to west;" its confines on the north were "by land absolutely unknown; on the east, the States of Coahuila and Texas and the Territory of Arkansas belonging to the United States of America; on the south by the State of Chihuahua, and on the west, by that of Sonora." In the year of 1863, all that portion of territory west of longitude 109° was segregated by Congress to form the now State of Arizona, and in 1867 all the territory north of latitude 37° was annexed to Colorado, leaving the present boundaries of New Mexico as follows: On the north parallel 37°; on the south, parallel 32°; east, meridian 103°; west, meridian 109°; or, geographically speaking, on the north by the States of Colorado and Utah; on the east by Texas and Oklahoma; on the south by Texas and old Mexico; on the west by Arizona.

## LIII

## Wars

198. **The Civil War.**—During the Civil War (1861-66), the sons of New Mexico proved their patriotism to the American government even more than did the other States and Territories of the Union. Scarcely thirteen years had come and gone from the date in which fate had separated them from the mother country, the Mexican Republic, when the bloody fratricidal war between the northern and the southern States broke out, and the sons of New Mexico, to the number of 6,000, unhesitatingly threw themselves into the field of honor, to help fight the battles for the preservation of the American Union, to which they adhered voluntarily, sealing with their blood the oath they had given for the perpetuation of the American Union. Many were the native officers of New Mexico who acquired distinction in that war. Among them were Colonel Don Francisco P. Abreu, José Francisco Chávez, Captain Don Rafael Chacon, Captain Nicolas Quintana, Captain Saturnino Baca, and Major J. D. Sena, Sr., and among the old American residents of New Mexico, the one who most distinguished himself during the war was Colonel Kit Carson.

199. **Indian Wars—Capture of Geronimo.**—In order to subdue the tribes of the Navajo and Apache Indians, the American government was obliged to go to an expense of more than \$50,000,000, and keep up an army for continuous warfare, from the year 1849 to the year 1886, when the Navajoes finally surrendered in New Mexico, as did the Apaches in New Mexico and Arizona; that is to say, the final submission of the Navajoes was effected in the year 1868, and that of the Apaches in 1886, when General Nelson A. Miles succeeded in capturing the dreaded Indian chief, Geronimo, who, with all his captains and other Indians was in that year taken to Fort Marion in the State of Florida. From that time the incursions of the Indians ceased forever, and the people of New Mexico were enabled to enter upon the most complete development of its industries.

200. **Spanish-American War.**—On April 21, 1898, war was declared between the United States government and the government of Spain, occasioned by the destruction of the battleship Maine in the waters of Havana Bay. That war closed April 11th of the year following (1899), with the defeat of Spain and

the loss to that power of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands. In that war, too, the sons of New Mexico again demonstrated their disinterested patriotism to the American flag—a patriotism that has, perhaps, no parallel in the annals of universal history, for the sons of New Mexico, the Spanish-Americans, who went to that war, were all descendants from the first Spaniards who conquered New Mexico, and it was but natural to expect that they should at least cherish in their hearts, the natural sympathy inherent in persons of the same race. Despite all that, they did not hesitate in responding with a good will to the call made upon them to take up arms in defense of their flag, by sending to the field of battle more soldiers, in proportion to their population, than any other State in the Union, and having sent from among them the famous mounted company known as Roosevelt's Rough Riders who fought with distinction in the battle at Santiago de Cuba.



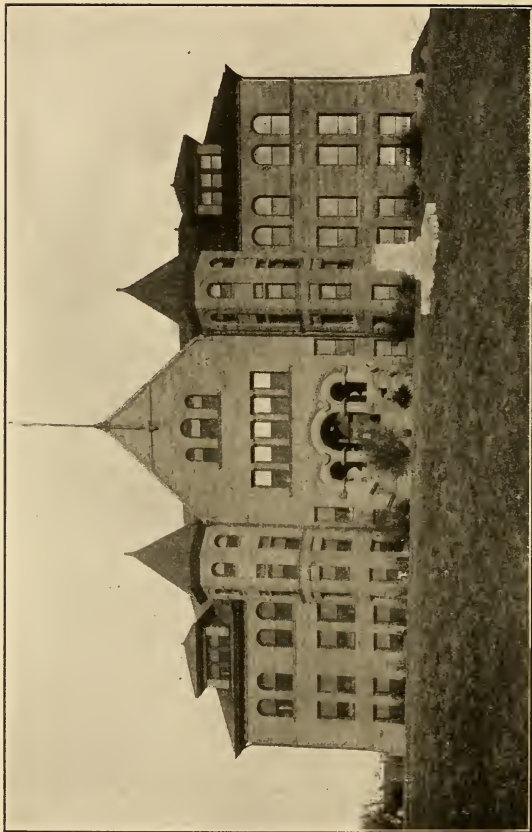
## CHAPTER XVIII

### LIV

#### Churches

201. **First Protestant Church.**—Up to the date of the change of flags (1846), the Catholic church was the only church existing in New Mexico, and to that church is due, to a great extent, the civilization and christianization of the Indians in New Mexico. The first Protestant church in New Mexico was erected in Santa Fe in the year 1849, by Rev. Henry W. Reed, of the Baptist denomination, the Catholic church being then under the charge of Rev. Juan Felipe Ortiz, vicar-general of New Mexico under the Mexican government.

202. **The Catholic Church Under the American Flag.**—The change of government placed the Catholic church in New Mexico under the Catholic authorities in the United States. On April 23, 1850, Pope Pius IX appointed the Rev. Juan B. Lamy, then a priest at Cincinnati, as vicar apostolic with the title of Bishop of Agathonica. On November 24th of that year Bishop Lamy was consecrated in Cincinnati. Early in 1851 he started for New Mexico, reaching Santa Fe during the summer of that year. Immediately after his arrival in Santa Fe he made a trip to Durango, Mexico, to present his credentials to Bishop Zubiria, who was in charge of New Mexico at the time of the change of government. Bishop Lamy was afterwards made archbishop. He died in Santa Fe February 14, 1888, and was succeeded by Archbishop J. B. Salpointe, who died on July 15, 1898, and was succeeded by Archbishop P. L. Chapelle. The last named was transferred to New Orleans December 1, 1897, where he died a victim of yellow fever, August 6, 1905. Archbishop Peter Bourgade succeeded Chapelle and died at Chicago May 17, 1908, the actual incumbent, Archbishop John B. Pitaval, succeeding him. The Catholic church has forty-seven parishes, including a few private chapels, in New Mexico.



NEW MEXICO NORMAL UNIVERSITY, EAST LAS VEGAS

**203. Religious Communities—Full Statistics—Membership.**

—The Catholic church has the following communities in New Mexico: Jesuit Fathers, Albuquerque and Las Vegas; Franciscan Friars, Farmington, Gallup, Jemez, Peña Blanca, and Roswell; Brothers of Christian Schools, Santa Fe, Bernalillo, and Las Vegas; Sisters of Lorretto, Santa Fe, Bernalillo, Las Vegas, Mora, Socorro, and Taos; Sisters of Charity, Las Vegas, Santa Fe, and Albuquerque; Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, Santa Fe; Sisters of St. Francis, Jemez, Peña Blanca, and Roswell; Sisters of the Sorrowful Mother, Roswell. The personal membership, educational, charitable, and orphanages of the said church in New Mexico are as follows: Bishop, 1; priests on duty, secular, 48; priests on duty, regular, 20; priests on leave, sick or retired, 7; churches with resident priest, 46; missions, stations, chapels, 340; Brothers, Christian, 23; Brothers, S. J., 8; Brothers, O. F. M., 6; total, 37; religious women, 124; colleges and academies for boys, 3; academies for young ladies, 6; schools, 14; boarding schools for Indians, 2; inmates, 315; orphan asylum, 1; orphans, 95; total of young people under Catholic care, 3,570; hospitals, 3; Catholic population, white, about 115,000; Catholic Indians, 12,000.

**204. Other Denominations.**—The Protestant churches, and other denominations, in New Mexico, according to Prince, have ninety-five churches or congregations, with a membership of 15,449. This membership includes 218 Adventists, 2,403 Baptists, 6 Plymouth Brethren, 10 Christadelphian, 270 Congregationalists, 1,092 Christian Disciples, 867 Episcopalians, 30 Independents, 120 Jews, 738 Mormons, 100 Lutherans, 3,513 Methodists (North), 2,882 Methodists (South), 165 Methodists (colored), 2,935 Presbyterians, 70 Reformed Dutch, and 30 Salvationists. The Protestant denominations, like the Catholic church, have missions and mission schools in divers towns, and two large educational institutions (mission schools) in Santa Fe.

## LV

**Indians—Mines and Minerals**

**205. Pueblo Indians.**—The Pueblo Indians of today, with two or three exceptions, are practically in the same condition they were when first seen by the Spaniards, but the number of pueblos now is smaller than it was at the time of the conquest.

There are now only the following: Taos, Jemez, Santa Clara, Picuris, San Ildefonso, San Juan, Pojoaque, Nambé, Tesuque, Cochiti, Zia, Santa Ana, Santo Domingo, San Felipe, Sandia, Isleta, Zuñi, and Acoma. The pueblos of Pecos, Tanos (Galisteo), and others no longer exist. These Indians are all nominally Catholics, but they tenaciously adhere to the superstitions of their ancestors. The population of these pueblos and the other Indians, is given in the chapter on population. Under the Mexican government the Pueblo Indians exercised the rights of citizenship, but under our government they have not done so.

206. **The Savage Tribes.**—The Indians of the savage tribes who still live in New Mexico, under reservation, and under the protection of the government, are the Apaches and the Navajoes. These tribes, like the Pueblo Indians, are engaged in stock raising and in the cultivation of their lands, performing the latter task with reluctance and on a very limited scale.

207. **Mining and Mines.**—Although the discovery of mines in New Mexico is older than the conquest (for the first mines as hereinbefore stated were discovered by Chamuscado in 1581, and the next discovery was made by Espejo in 1582-83), the mining industry remained almost paralyzed during the entire Spanish and Mexican eras, because of the perpetual raids and incursions of the savage Indians. In many parts of New Mexico are found rich mines which were closed by the Spaniards for the reason stated. The State is one of the richest in minerals in the American Union. In the mountains are veins of gold, silver, copper, iron, zinc, lead, etc.; in the counties of Grant, Santa Fe, Doña Ana, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Otero, Luna, Valencia, Socorro, Colfax, Sandoval, Union, Taos, and Mora rich copper mines are being worked. The output of these mines up to 1897 was only 700,000 pounds, but from 1897 to 1912 they produced 75,000,000 pounds. The cash value of this production has been \$1,000,000. Silver and gold mines are also worked, in the above named counties, and in nearly every other county in the State. Up to 1812, the production of other minerals has been as follows: Silver, nearly \$12,000,000; zinc, about \$900,000; iron has been mined to the extent of 100,000 tons a year, and lead about 12,000 tons a year. Mica is also found and mined, in several parts of the State. Coal mines are plentiful in New Mexico, the coun-

ties of Santa Fe, Bernalillo, Colfax, and McKinley, being the richest in this production. The coal within the State has been officially reckoned to be at 9,000,000,000 tons.

## CHAPTER XIX

### LVI

#### Education

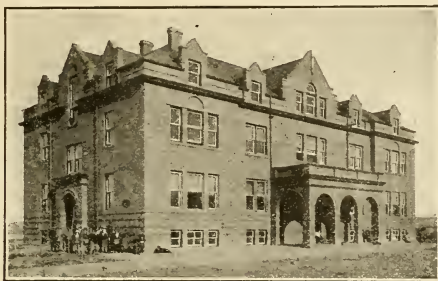
208. **Primitive Teaching.**—The first instruction given to the original inhabitants of New Mexico was imparted by Cabeza de Vaca in the year 1535-36, followed by Father Marcos de Niza in 1539, Beltran in 1840, and by Father Juan de Santa Maria, Fr. Francisco López, and Fr. Agustin Rodriguez (Ruiz) in 1581, these last mentioned Fathers having established the first mission in New Mexico in that year. The first schools were established by the other Franciscans who came with Oñate in 1598-99, and these schools were made industrial schools afterwards, so that in the year 1626, according to Fr. Benavides, there were schools in New Mexico in all the Spanish settlements, and in nearly all of the Indian pueblos. Thus it is that education in New Mexico antedates the conquest. The great revolt of 1680 destroyed much of the good accomplished, and it was not until the time of the permanent reconquest by De Vargas (1693-94), that education was formally implanted in New Mexico by the Catholic church.

209. **First Public Schools.**—In 1721 the first public schools were established in every settlement and pueblo in New Mexico by the Franciscans, by authority of a royal decree. The teachers were all Franciscans, and their salaries were paid in corn, wheat, and other cereals, raised by the Spaniards and the Indians from lands given to the church for that purpose.

210. **Private Schools—Salaries of Teachers.**—In the earlier part of the nineteenth century the vicar of New Mexico, Rev. Juan Rafael Rascon, established a private high school in Santa Fe, under the direction of Don Guadalupe Miranda. In this school the elements of Latin and Spanish grammar and the rudiments of philosophy were taught. This school was kept in operation for a number of years and was supported by private contributions. The teachers of the public schools began at that time

to receive regular cash salaries in Santa Fe, San Miguel, Santa Cruz, Taos, and Belen, the remuneration being from \$250 to \$500 a year.

211. **First Public School Laws.**—In 1822 there were private schools in several towns supported by private contribution. April 27th of that year, the Diputación Provincial passed the first public school law, and the year following (1823) the said Assembly adopted another for the establishment of a grammar school at El Paso (then under New Mexico jurisdiction), with Don Luis de Lujan as principal. Another law for the fostering of popular education was adopted in April, 1825, and a further law was passed by said Assembly December 27, 1826.



SCHOOL FOR DEAF AND DUMB  
Santa Fe, N. M.

212. **Private Colleges.**—The same year (1826) Father Agustín Fernández, vicar of New Mexico, established a private college in Santa Fe, and Father Antonio José Martínez established his famous private college at Taos. The principal men who afterwards figured prominently in local history received their education in these institutions.

## LVII

213. **Condition of Schools at Time of Annexation.**—The schools enumerated above, including the schools conducted by the Franciscans, were all the schools existing in New Mexico up to the time of the American invasion (1846). One year after the in-

vasion all the public schools, except one in Santa Fe, had been discontinued, as shown by the official message of Governor Donaciano Vigil to the legislature, dated December 6, 1847. In his message Governor Vigil makes urgent appeal for the establishment of public schools "to give all an equal chance of being educated."

214. **First Schools Under the American Government.**—The appeal of Governor Vigil had no effect, and New Mexico went without schools, except an insignificant private school here and there, until Bishop Lamy established the first English school in Santa Fe, in 1851, with an English professor named E. Noel. The next year (1852) a woman named Howe established in Santa Fe the second English school. These were at that time the only schools in New Mexico where English was taught.

215. **The Sisters of Loretto.**—The first day of 1853 witnessed the opening of New Mexico's pioneer educational institution. The Sisters of Loretto, brought by Bishop Lamy to Santa Fe from Kentucky in September of the preceding year, 1852, opened that great institution which to this day stands as one of the greatest benefactors of New Mexico. This school was established for the education of girls. Its first mother was Sister Magdalena Hayden. This institution has today schools in many of the important towns in New Mexico and there is hardly a home in New Mexico whose lady of the house does not take pride in saying that she is a "Loretto girl."

216. **The Christian Brothers.**—While the girls of New Mexico had been provided with one of the finest schools in the land, the boys had not been forgotten by Bishop Lamy. In 1858 Bishop Lamy sent his vicar, Father Peter Eugillon, to France to bring the Christian Brothers. The Brothers sailed for America August 17, 1859, and arrived in Santa Fe October 27th, and on November 9, 1859, the college, which was to be the second pioneer educational institution, and whose alumni today are seen in all parts of the great Southwest, occupying prominent positions in all the walks of life, opened its doors to the poor and to rich children of New Mexico, with Brother Hilarion as superior or president of the college. This last mentioned institution did not confine its usefulness to Santa Fe; like the Sisters of Loretto it has established branches in other parts of the State.

217. **Parochial and Mission Schools.**—These are conducted by the Catholic church in Santa Fe and in all the important



towns of the State, under the Sisters of Loretto, the Sisters of Charity, the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament (this last for the Indians), the Jesuit and the Franciscan Fathers, and other religious orders. The other denominations also have many and very prosperous mission and private schools in Santa Fe, in all the principal towns of the State, and in nearly all the pueblos.

### LVIII

218. **Public Schools Under U. S. Government—The First Law.**—The first public school law under the American regime was passed by the Territorial legislature in 1863. That is a unique law in that it placed the management of the schools in the hands of Bishop Lamy, the governor, and the secretary of the Territory. From that date nearly every legislature made a new law perfecting more and more the school requirements, until the system of popular education reached its present state of efficiency. Educational matters are now in the hands of the State board of education, consisting of five members, besides the governor and the superintendent of public instruction, who are made members by virtue of their office. The five members are named by the governor.

219. **Government of the Public Schools.**—The principal officer in the active management of the public schools is the superintendent of public instruction, who is assisted by a county school superintendent in each county, and by a board of school directors in each district. All these officers are elected by the people. In municipalities, public education is in the hands of a municipal board of education and a principal or superintendent of city schools.

220. **Students and Funds.**—The official census of 1910 showed in New Mexico 93,815 persons of school age (5 to 21 years); 42,286 attend the public schools, the rest attend private and denominational schools. The school funds in the public treasury from school taxes in 1911 amounted to \$585,445.05. This money is divided or apportioned yearly by the superintendent of public instruction among the different counties in the State, in proportion to the school population of each county.

221. **Additional Funds.**—Besides the amounts that enter into the treasury from the collection of taxes, the State educational institutions received, according to the last annual report of the

commissioner of public lands of the State, the following sums as proceeds from the sales and leases of the public lands of the State: The general public school fund, \$5,929.95; the university, \$2,758.84; the agricultural college, \$1,383.70; the two normal colleges, \$1,619.03; the mineralogical school, \$647.42; military academy, \$752.58; the reform school, \$808.32; the college for the blind, \$836.97; the college for the deaf and dumb, \$575.

222. **Private and Sectarian Schools.**—There are in the State attending these schools, 1127 pupils in the mission schools, 2181 pupils in the non-sectarian private schools, and 1626 in the government Indian schools. These figures are taken from the official report of the superintendent of public instruction.

223. **State Pedagogic Institutions.**—The State's educational institutions are: A university at the city of Albuquerque, under the charge of five regents; a school of agriculture and mechanic arts at Las Cruces, with an equal number of regents; a normal school at Silver City, another at Las Vegas, each with five regents; a mineralogical school at Socorro; a deaf and dumb college at Santa Fe, and another for the blind at Alamo-gordo; an orphan asylum at Belen; a military academy at Roswell; a penal and reform school at Springer for young men; and the Spanish-American normal school at El Rito.

## LVIX

### Other Public Institutions—Population

224. **Penal and Other Institutions.**—Besides the institutions already noted the State has the following: A penitentiary, a hospital for sick miners, an insane asylum, and these received funds from the State treasury and out of the sales and lease of the State lands, in the year mentioned the following sums: The hospital for sick miners, \$1,101.42; the penitentiary, \$155.46; the insane asylum, \$638.87; the capital building, \$1,250.34.

225. **Population—Spanish and Mexican Eras.**—The Spanish official statistics show the population of New Mexico during the Spanish regime as follows: In 1697 there were 1,500 Spaniards; no official figures are given of the Indian population, but from reports of the Franciscan Fathers the Indian population at that time was over 25,000, in Pueblo and savage Indians. In 1750 the population was 3,779 Spaniards and 15,921 Indians. In

1789 there were 16,059 Spaniards and 8,806 Indians (savages not included). Under the Mexican government the census was taken twice, once in 1827, under Governor Narbona, which showed a total population of 53,866, and the second in 1840, under Governor Armijo, which shows a total of 54,704.

226. **Population Under United States Government.**—Governor Monroe caused a census to be taken of the Spanish population, by counties, in 1850, which shows the following: Taos, 11,683; Rio Arriba, 9,946; Santa Fe, 7,701; San Miguel, 7,563; Santa Ana, 6,444; Bernalillo, 6,663; Valencia, 5,917; Socorro, 5,067; total 60,984. The official census taken in 1860 shows 73,856 natives; 1,168 from other places and 5,479 foreigners, total 80,503. The census of 1870 shows a total of 90,573. The census of 1880, shows a total of 119,493. The census of 1890 shows a total of 140,413. The census of 1910 shows a total of 327,695, including Indians, which are given as, Pueblo Indians, 9,000; Apaches, 1,500; Navajoes, 7,500; total 18,000.

## CHAPTER XX

### LX

#### Commerce

227. **Under Spanish and Mexican Regimes.**—Don Pedro Bautista Pino, in his valued little history, shows that up to 1804, the "Passive Commerce" coming through Mexico was: Goods from Europe, valued at \$61,000; goods from Asia, valued at \$7,000; goods from America, valued at \$34,000; horses and mules for the military service \$10,000; total \$112,000. In that year (1804) New Mexico's commercial traffic with the United States began by the coming of Lalande, already mentioned. He was followed by Pursley (1805), Knight, and Glenn the same year, Beeknell in 1821, and the Coopers in 1822.

228. **Commerce Under United States Government.**—Up to 1822, commerce with New Mexico was carried on from points on the Missouri River, by means of mule caravans, the amount of merchandise amounting to about \$50,000 per year. It was in 1824 (according to Barreiro in Pino's history) when "a company of 80 intelligent Missouri merchants" brought into Santa Fe about \$30,000 in merchandise, "which they conveyed partly on mules, partly in wagons, and partly in carts."

229. **United States and Mexico's Troops Protect Traders.**—The wild Indians on the plains were often troublesome, interrupting the caravans every year and occasionally killing the freighters, their object being mainly the stealing of oxen and mules. To remedy this evil Governor Bartolomé Baca, in 1825, sent Don Manuel Simon Escudero to Washington to interest the government in escorting the caravans on American territory. Escudero was successful, the United States stationing a military force at Fort Bent from 1827 to 1833, from which place the freighters were escorted by American soldiers to the Missouri points, the Mexican soldiers escorting them, going and coming, as far as Fort Bent.

## LXI

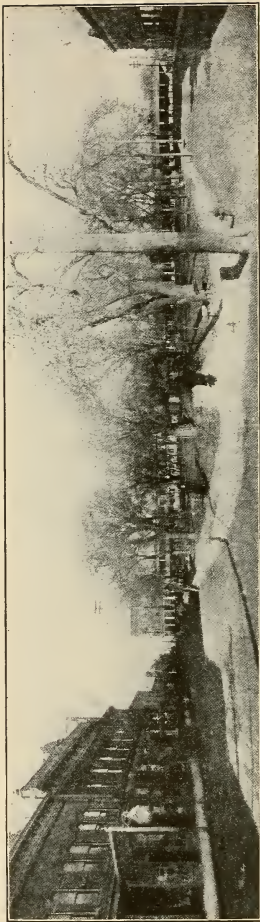
## Commerce, Wagons, and Railroads

230. **Tabulated Statement.**—A detailed statement is given here to acquaint the student with the gradual growth of New Mexico's commerce from 1825 to 1846, the date the Territory became part of the American Union:

YEAR	VALUE	NO WAGONS EMPLOYED
1825	\$ 65,000	35
1826	90,000	60
1827	85,000	55
1828	150,000	100
1829	60,000	30
1830	120,000	70
1831	250,000	130
1832	140,000	70
1833	180,000	105
1834	150,000	80
1835	140,000	75
1836	130,000	70
1837	150,000	80
1838	90,000	50
1839	250,000	130
1840	50,000	30
1841	150,000	60
1842	160,000	70
1843	450,000	230

Between the years 1843 and 1846 the trade amounted to \$1,752,250.

231. **Commerce before Advent of Railroads.**—Up to 1846, duties had to be paid for merchandise introduced from the United States into Mexico, and that was the reason an account was kept of the value of importations. These duties ceased with the change of governments, so that from 1846 to 1876, when freighting by wagon trains ceased because of the coming of the railroads, it has been said that commercial traffic reached the sum of \$3,000,000 per year. The Territory's advance during that lapse of thirty years is unprecedented in every industry, and at the present time (1914) it is over \$6,000,000 a year.



SANTA FE IN 1912  
Park and San Francisco Street, looking west from Southeast Corner of Park

232. **The Railroads—Trade Enhanced.**—In 1876 the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company's line reached New Mexico, and its coming enhanced the value of property and gave a great impulse to the principal industries: stock raising, mining, and agriculture. At the present time (1914) there are the following railroads, telegraph, and telephone lines in operation:

Trunk and auxiliary railroad lines.....	13
Mileage of these 13 lines.....	2,758
Industrial railroad lines .....	9
Mileage of industrial lines.....	165
Total railroad lines.....	22
Total mileage in operation.....	2,923
Total mileage of telegraph and telephone lines.....	4,734

The actual value of said lines reached up to \$77,000,000. From that sum a tax is collected at the rate of an appraisement upon 20 per cent of said sum of \$77,000,000. According to the traveling auditor these railroad lines represent 24.218 per cent of the whole property of the State subject to taxation.

## LXII

### Corporations—Banks—Real Estate

233. **Corporations.**—From an official communication addressed to the author of this work by Nathan Jaffa, then secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, dated May 19, 1910, there were at that time 1358 companies or corporations, divided as follows:

Companies for certifying real estate titles.....	25
Banks and trust companies.....	39
Loan and building associations.....	12
Construction and building associations.....	14
Mercantile companies .....	219
Manufacturing companies .....	125
Irrigation companies .....	70
Mining and foundry companies.....	380
Stock raising and farming, agricultural companies.....	103
Railroad companies .....	45
Telegraph and telephone companies.....	28
Hotel companies .....	6
Light, gas, and fuel companies.....	41

Savings companies.....	149
Publishing companies .....	21
Miscellaneous .....	71

234. **Banks and Banking.**—The number and condition of the banks shows a healthy development of economic conditions in the State. May 19, 1910, according to an official statement made to the author by the traveling auditor of New Mexico, there were then 41 national and 39 territorial banks representing, in cash capital, resources, and liabilities, in the aggregate, \$25,266,487.

235. **Real Estate.**—Official reports show that the real estate subject to taxation reached in 1881, the value of \$14,088,554; in 1882, \$20,441,395; in 1883, \$27,137,003. The value increased yearly, and in 1910 reached the sum of \$62,800,000. At the present time (1914) judging the rate of increase by the preceding years, the value can be safely put at \$100,000,000.



## CHAPTER XXI

### LXIII

#### Societies—Press—Santa Fe Trail

236. **Historical Society.**—The Historical Society of New Mexico was organized in the year 1859, Colonel J. B. Graysen being its founder and first president. It became disorganized during the Civil War, and was not reorganized until the year 1880, in December, when it celebrated its twenty-first anniversary by electing L. B. Prince as its president. In 1884 the Territory assigned to it the rooms which were formerly used for legislative purposes—the two eastern halls of the “Old Palace.” It owns a collection of gems and antique relics of priceless historical value, from prehistoric times, among which is found a public collection of very old Spanish manuscripts. Its library comprises most rare works of great merit.

237. **Archaeological Society.**—This society was founded in Santa Fe as a branch of the Archaeological Institute of America, in 1907. It conducts a yearly school in Santa Fe attended by students from every civilized nation in the world, for the study of ancient civilization of America. It occupies, in conjunction with the Historical Society, the ancient Palace of the Governors in Santa Fe, and the legislature appropriated a yearly sum of \$5,000, “to enable the Society to care for the improvements of the Palace and for procuring a collection of books, the equipment for the museum, and the preservation of archaeological sites in New Mexico.”

238. **The Press.**—The first printing press that is known for a certainty, was brought to Taos from Mexico by Father Antonio José Martínez, in 1835, in which year Father Martínez published in Taos the first newspaper named *El Crepúsculo* (The Dawn). Father Martínez printed at that time, and as late as 1843, the school books needed for his school and for his ministry. In 1843 he printed a *Memorial* to the Mexican government. From that time to the present (1914) the number of newspapers has grown

to more than 138, in weekly and daily publications. Many of the printing establishments are large and well equipped with modern machinery.

239. **The Santa Fe Trail.**—The dedication of a marble monument (slab), bearing the inscription which marks the end of the famous Santa Fe Trail, took place in Santa Fe August 21, 1911. The slab is placed near the southeast corner of the park (the plaza), and within the park enclosure. Over this trail passed all freighters, troops, mails, and passengers from the time of Lalande in 1804, to the coming of the railroads. Over it marched nearly all the pioneer merchants of New Mexico, many of them traveling in the celebrated Sanderson and Barlow stage coaches from Kansas City to Santa Fe, making the trip in thirteen days and six hours. The passengers had to pay \$175 (in gold) fare, and forty pounds of baggage and a pair of blankets were allowed to each passenger. The charges for carrying money were \$85 per \$1,000 or \$1 per pound of gold or silver bullion, most of the money being in the form of gold dust.

## LXIV

### Grants, Government

240. **Spanish and Mexican Grants.**—To encourage the settlement of the country, extensive tracts of land were granted by the governments of Spain and Mexico to the colonists and their immediate successors. By the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo the United States government bound itself to protect the rights of the owners of these grants. Accordingly, on July 22, 1854, Congress passed the law which established the office of surveyor-general in New Mexico, for the purpose of ascertaining what lands were covered by such grants. Upon a general survey made by this official it was found that the total area of New Mexico was 77,568,640 acres (this included Arizona and part of Colorado) or 121,291 square miles. Of this number of acres only 2,293,142 acres was found to be public land; the balance, 75,275,498 acres, was claimed by private individuals as grantees, or purchasers from the grantees. In 1891 Congress created a special tribunal to settle the much-vexed question of such grants in New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado. This tribunal was designated as the court of private land claims. It held sessions in Santa Fe, Colorado, and Arizona, from 1891 to 1904, its labors resulting in the

approval of 2,051,526 acres and the rejection or disapproval of 33,439,493 acres. In this number are not included those grants which had been approved by Congress before the creation of this land court.

241. **Government Under the Spanish Regime.**—The whole province was divided into seven alcaldeships, the alcaldes (justices) serving without salary, one military and political governor, his secretary, two lieutenants, and two ensigns. This was the government of the king. The church had its own ecclesiastical government which was recognized as such by the king. At Guadalajara first, and at Chihuahua afterwards, sat the appellate tribunal called Audiencia, the only tribunal the litigants and accused could appeal to from the decisions of the governor. Under this government New Mexico had in Spain a delegate (Pino) from 1810 to 1820.

242. **Government Under Mexican Rule.**—From 1822 to 1846, New Mexico was governed under the laws of Mexico, and the ordinances passed by its Diputacion Provincial (Provincial Deputation) afterwards made Asamblea Departmental (Departmental Assembly), and the execution of these laws and ordinances was placed in the hands of the governor or political chief, and the alcaldes. The governor was also the head of the militia and of the volunteers. Under the Mexican government, New Mexico was given representation in the Mexican Congress and, up to 1846, it sent its representative to Mexico, also to Durango and Chihuahua during the short time New Mexico, Chihuahua, and Durango were one political entity.

243. **Government Under the United States.**—The first government in New Mexico under the American union was a provisional military government established by General Kearny in 1846, and then changed into a civil government (provisional) with Charles Bent, and the other officials appointed by Kearny, in charge of civil and political affairs. Afterwards, 1849-50, the military assumed the functions of government until Congress made New Mexico a Territory, by the Organic Act of 1850, under which act the Territorial government was organized in 1851. Under that act the governor and secretary, also the judges of the supreme and district courts were appointed by the President of the United States. By this act New Mexico elected its own county officers and its legislators, and the governor, by and with the consent and advice of the Terri-

torial Legislative Council, appointed the rest of the Territorial officials.

244. **Administration of Justice—County Governments.**—The administration of justice was vested by the Organic Act in a supreme court, several district courts, and justices of the peace courts. Each county has its board of county commissioners, a



*Courtesy of J. C. Candelario, Santa Fe, N. M.*

CAPITOL OF NEW MEXICO, SANTA FE, N. M.

sheriff, and a constable in each precinct, a county treasurer and tax collector, a probate judge, assessor, superintendent of schools, and a surveyor, besides a board of school directors in each school district. All these officers were (and are under the State laws) elected by the people.

245. **Political Division.**—In 1914 New Mexico was divided

into twenty-six counties, namely: Bernalillo, organized January 6, 1852, with its county seat formerly at Bernalillo now at the city of Albuquerque; Chavez, organized February, 1867, county seat, Roswell; Colfax, organized January 25, 1860, county seat, Raton; Curry, organized February 25, 1900, county seat, Clovis; Doña Ana, organized February, 1857, county seat, Las Cruces; Eddy, organized February 25, 1887, county seat, Carlsbad; Grant, organized January 30, 1868, county seat, Silver City; Guadalupe, organized February 23, 1905, county seat, Santa Rosa; Lincoln, organized February 13, 1880, county seat, Lincoln; Luna, organized March 16, 1901, county seat, Deming; McKinley, organized February 23, 1899, county seat, Gallup; Mora, organized January 6, 1852, county seat, Mora; Otero, organized January 30, 1899, county seat, Alamogordo; Quay, organized February 28, 1903, county seat, Tucumcari; Rio Arriba, organized January 6, 1852, county seat, first at Plaza del Alcalde, actually at Tierra Amarilla; Roosevelt, organized February 28, 1903, county seat, Portales; Sandoval, organized March 10, 1903, county seat, Bernalillo; San Juan, organized February 24, 1884, county seat, Aztec; San Miguel, organized January 6, 1852, county seat, Las Vegas; Santa Fe, organized January 6, 1852, county seat, Santa Fe; Sierra, organized April 3, 1884, county seat, Hillsboro; Socorro, organized January 6, 1852, county seat, Socorro; Taos, organized January 6, 1852, county seat, Taos; Tarrant, organized March 16, 1903, county seat, Estancia; Union, organized February 28, 1895, county seat, Clayton; Valencia, organized January 6, 1852, county seat, Los Lunas. Each of these counties is governed by a board of commissioners elected by the electors (voters) of each county. These counties remained as such at the time of New Mexico's admission to the Union (1912). For judicial purposes these counties are divided into eight judicial districts with a district judge for each district, now elected by the voters of the State.

## CHAPTER XXII

### LXV

#### Statehood

246. **History of the Struggle.**—The promises of autonomy made by Kearny, August, 1846, and by the United States government in Article 9 of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February, 1848, formed the basis for statehood claims. The struggle commenced when the first legislature, in 1846, adopted its statehood memorial to Congress. Then came the statehood convention and election of State officials in 1850. In 1870 the legislature adopted a constitution, but the matter got no further. Again, in 1875, the United States Senate passed an enabling act which was killed in the House by reason of a mistake made by New Mexico's delegate in Congress, S. B. Elkins. Another enabling act was introduced in Congress in 1888, with the same result. In 1889 a constitution was adopted in Santa Fe, by a constitutional convention which was approved by a majority of the voters of New Mexico, but rejected by Congress. Another constitution was adopted in 1890, but disapproved by the voters. In 1901 a convention met at Albuquerque, and adopted a constitution which was submitted to Congress, without results. In 1906 Congress passed a joint statehood act admitting New Mexico and Arizona as one state; an election was held in both Territories, New Mexico voting for joint statehood, but Arizona voting against the proposition. As a result, statehood was lost again. These constitute the main efforts of the people to obtain statehood from 1847 up to 1911.

247. **The Act that Operated.**—Through the valuable assistance of President William H. Taft, the Congress of the United States, June 20, 1910, passed the enabling act which finally admitted New Mexico as a State of the American Union. Upon the passage of that act the governor of New Mexico, on June 29, 1910, by proclamation ordered an election of 100 delegates to frame a constitution. The election was held on September 6th,

the same year, and the delegates met in convention at Santa Fe October 3, 1910, with Charles A. Spiess as president, G. W. Armijo as secretary, and Father Julius Hartman as chaplain, and adopted a constitution which was approved January 21, 1911, by a majority of the voters. The total vote cast was 45,141; 31,742 votes were cast in favor and 13,399 against the constitution.

248. **The Fight in Congress.**—February 6, 1911, Governor Mills left Santa Fe for Washington, and on the 9th of that month delivered to President Taft the constitution and the official certificate of the result of the election. On the 24th of the same month President Taft approved the constitution and on the same day sent it with a favorable message to the Congress. In Congress a bitter fight was made. The house on March 3d, by resolution adopted the constitution, but the Senate the next day, March 4th, adjourned after having adopted an amendment to include Arizona with New Mexico. The Senate having adjourned, the amended resolution did not reach the House until April, 1911, and the matter was taken up day by day from April to July, when the House adopted another resolution providing for a more easy way of amending the constitution. This resolution was at once sent to the Senate and that body, after another fight, on other resolutions, finally, on August 10th, adopted the House resolution (known as the Flood resolution). President Taft refused to approve the resolution, and the matter was again taken up by Congress. The resolution was at last approved by the Senate, with Arizona eliminated, on August 17th, and by the House the next day, August 19, 1911, and at 3 P. M., on the 21st day of that month, it was signed by the President, who, on the 29th of August, 1911, gave official notification to New Mexico's governor of what had been done.

249. **Election of State Officers—The Blue Ballot.**—Upon receipt of President Taft's official notification, Governor Mills issued a proclamation (on August 30th) for an election of State officers, fixing the 7th of November, 1911, for the election. Both political parties took steps to hold their nominating conventions. The Republicans held their convention in Las Vegas in September, and the Democrats in Santa Fe in October, 1911. The election was held, as per the proclamation, and the total vote cast for State officers was as follows: For governor, W. C. McDonald, Democrat, 31,036; H. O. Bursum, Republican, 28,019; Mc-



Donald's plurality, 3,017. For congressmen, George Curry, Republican, 30,162; H. B. Fergusson, Democrat, 29,999; Elfego Baca, Republican, 28,836; Paz Valverde, Democrat, 28,353; Curry's plurality, 1,809; Fergusson's plurality, 1,163. For lieutenant-governor, Malaquias Martinez, Republican, 28,906; E. C. de Baca, Democrat, 29,642; De Baca's plurality, 1,736. For secretary of state, Secundino Romero, Republican, 28,392; Antonio Lucero, Democrat, 29,692; Lucero's plurality, 760. For state auditor, William G. Sargent, Republican, 29,574; Francisco Delgado, Democrat, 29,133; Sargent's plurality, 441. For state treasurer, Silvestre Mirabal, Republican, 28,977; O. N. Marron, Democrat, 29,867; Marron's plurality, 890. For attorney general, Frank W. Clancy, Republican, 30,162; W. R. McGill, Democrat, 28,721; Clancy's plurality, 1,441. For superintendent of public instruction, A. B. Stroup, Republican, 29,411; A. N. White, Democrat, 29,522; White's plurality, 111. For commissioner of public lands, R. P. Ervien, Republican, 29,706; J. L. Emmerson, Democrat, 29,242; Ervien's plurality, 464. For justices of the supreme court, Frank W. Parker, Republican, 29,583; C. J. Roberts, Republican, 29,681; E. R. Wright, Republican, 29,541; R. H. Hanna, Progressive Republican, 29,674; Summerr's Burkhart, Democrat, 29,453; W. A. Dunn, Democrat, 29,423; Parker's plurality, 130; Roberts's, 258; Hanna's, 133. For corporation commissioners, G. W. Armijo, Republican, 29,808; H. H. Williams, Republican, 29,835; M. S. Groves, Republican, 29,783; G. H. Van Stone, Progressive Republican, 29,451; Owen, Democrat, 28,509; Seferino Martinez, Democrat, 28,577; Through a mistake in printing, 1,033 votes were cast for "Sol Owen" and could not be counted for O. L. Owen. Williams's plurality, 1,326; Groves, 1,206; Van Stone's, 343. Mr. Van Stone was afterwards ousted on contest proceedings and Owen declared elected. The blue ballot providing for an easier way of amending the constitution received a total of 57,728 votes, of which 34,897 votes were given for it and 22,728 against it.

## LXVI

### Admission—State Government—Roca Del Moro

250. **Statehood Accomplished.**—The result of the State election was certified by the governor at once, and on January 4, 1912, was delivered to President Taft. Two days after (January 6,



1912) the President signed his proclamation admitting New Mexico as the forty-seventh State of the American Union, and on the 8th day of that month our two congressmen were seated in the national House of Representatives, in Washington, D. C.

251. **State Government Organized.**—On the 15th day of January, 1912, the State government was officially inaugurated at the capitol in Santa Fe, all the newly elected officials assuming the duties of their respective offices, and the Territorial officials stepping out. Thus ended the life of New Mexico as a ward of the nation, and its new life as a member of the great American Union was commenced.

252. **First State Legislature—U. S. Senators.**—The first legislature of the State of New Mexico (see list of membership in Appendix) met in Santa Fe, March 11, 1912, with Ezequiel Baca, the lieutenant-governor, as president of the State Senate, and Roman Liberato Baca, as speaker of the House, the Senate consisting of twenty-four members (the president not included) and the House of forty-nine members (the speaker included), and on March 27th, Thomas Benton Catron and Albert B. Fall were elected, in joint session, United States senators from New Mexico. The two senators were seated in the Senate of the United States on the 2d day of April, 1912.

253. **La Roca Del Moro.**—There is in the western part of New Mexico, and near the dividing line between New Mexico and Arizona, a monstrous rock, which, like a tower or light house, shoots up from the bottom of a valley rising to the height of 225 feet and commanding a view of all the country for many miles around. That rock forms, undoubtedly, one of the most important pages in the history of New Mexico, as it was, for the conquerors, or at least the greater part of them, what the light-house is for sailors. Many miles before reaching the valleys of Zuñi, the conquerors beheld the rock, to which they gave the name of La Roca del Moro (the Rock of the Moor), and so it was that it came to be the guiding object of the Spaniards in their entries into New Mexico. In this rock there is a very large cave in which the Spanish conquerors were wont to lodge, each of them leaving graven in the rock their names and dates of their passing the rock. Among the names thus engraven are the names of Oñate (1605), De Vargas (1692), and Juan Paiz Hurtado (1736). Archbishop J. B. Lamy visited the Moro November 10, 1863, and inscribed his name on the rock.

Plano de la Nueva Mexico del Sr. D. Juan de los Rios y de los Señores de la Comandancia General y de la Real Audiencia de Mexico, Juan de los Rios y de los Señores de la Comandancia General y de la Real Audiencia de Mexico, Juan de los Rios y de los Señores de la Comandancia General y de la Real Audiencia de Mexico...



LEYENDA PARA SU ENTENDIMIENTO

El Rio	—
Montañas	▲
Plazas principales	■
Plazas secundarias	□
Plazas de menor importancia	○
Plazas de menor importancia	●
Plazas de menor importancia	△
Plazas de menor importancia	◇
Plazas de menor importancia	▽
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Plazas de menor importancia	▽
Plazas de menor importancia	◇
Plazas de menor importancia	▽



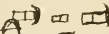



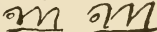
MAP OF NEW MEXICO, 1779

## TRANSLATION

"Map of the internal Province of New Mexico made by Don Bernardo de Miera y Pacheco, distinguished soldier of the Real Presidio de Santa Fee, by order of Lieutenant Colonel of the Cavalry, Governor and Captain General of said Province, Don Juan Bautista de Anza, showing its settlements and their condition at the present time, being badly formed and far apart; the number of houses inhabited by colonists: the bad location thereof, each individual having built his house upon the tract of land to him granted, that being the reason why great damages, lamentable disasters and desolation of whole settlements have been caused by the enemy, the Comanches and the Apaches, who roam around the Province killing many colonists and carrying away the families as captives, which facts makes imperative the prompt compliance of the wise, timely and charitable mandate which the zeal in pro of the Royal Service prompted said Governor to issue, after visiting settlements, and after familiarizing himself with their sad condition, the obedience of which is the only remedy to insure their stability, civility and a Christian policy, which commands the colonists to build their settlements compactly and in redoubt-square form; each settlement to consist of at least twenty families, the smallest to have two bastions and the largest four in the centre and well arranged to facilitate the proper use of fire arms; it not being advisable to construct ancient turrets ("torreones"), for under them the enemy finds a hiding place, bores holes through their walls and then sets them a fire, as experience has demonstrated. At a short league from the pueblo of Taos, along the edge of the river called 'De Don Fernando' there was a settlement of twelve families, their houses were scattered, as it was their habit to have them; these families upon learning that the Comanche Indians were coming to insult them gathered in a large house, which was turreted, of Pablo Villalpando, among them being fourteen men well armed with fire arms and a large quantity of ammunition; the enemy made an intrepid and vigorous attack upon said house safely sheltering themselves under the breast works of the turrets, then they battered breaches in different parts of the turrets and built fires therein. The besieged in order to prevent such manœuvre on the part of the enemy bent their bodies over the parapet, to better discharge their guns, thus giving the Indians the opportunity to inflict on them arrow and bullet wounds from which all perished, the Indians then capturing seventy-four persons, grown and small, of both sexes. The Indians lost over eighty killed. I have narrated this event to make plain the tenacity with which these enemies fight. The pueblos of Christian Indians remain to this day living under the same policy, union and civility they were living under when the Spaniards first found them in their original pueblos: with their houses built together, two and three stories high, their settlements forming a square (plaza); their houses having portable ladders which are lifted upon the approach of the enemy; their roofs and terraces, high and low, being well protected with loopholes in the parapets, to injure the enemy and for their own defence.

"Done in the Villa de Sta. Fee, Capital of said Province, In the year 1779."

### EXPLANATORY GUIDE

"Villa".....	
"Spanish scattered settlements".....	
"Ditto, destroyed by the enemy".....	
"Pueblos of Christian Indians".....	
"Ruins of Ancient pueblos".....	
"Water springs".....	
"Lands occupied by the Gentiles".....	



## Review Questions



## REVIEW QUESTIONS

### I

1. Where was the cradle of the human race? How is Asia separated from America? What part of the world was first settled by man? Have we any proofs of the coming of the first man to the American continent?
2. What did Columbus and the other discoverers and conquerors find in America? What did they find in Mexico and South America? By whom and when was Mexico conquered? By whom and when was Peru conquered?
3. How far advanced did Cortés and Pizarro find the Indians of Mexico and Peru?

### II

4. When and by whom was America discovered? Name the first island discovered by Columbus. Name the other islands subsequently discovered by Columbus. Where did Columbus first discover the American Indian?
5. By whom and why was the name "Indian" given to the first inhabitants of America? Describe the condition of the aborigines (Indians) so found by Columbus.
6. Name the next European who visited America. What part of the continent did Ojeda visit? Did he find Indians? Describe the condition of the Indians so found by Ojeda.

### III

7. What did Córdoba and Grijalva accomplish? What was the condition of the Mexican Indians? How far into Mexico did Grijalva reach?
8. Describe the worship and degree of knowledge of and manner of sacrifice of these Indians.
9. Name the date Cortés entered the City of Mexico. What was the Indian name of the city? Name the emperor of Mexico. State the degree of knowledge in the science of government, industries and religion of Montezuma and his subjects.

### IV

10. When did Pizarro conquer Peru? Name the rulers he found governing the country. Describe the condition and advancement in which the Spaniards found the Peruvians.
11. Give the traditions of the Peruvians as to their origin, the founding of their empire, and their manner of worship.
12. Who taught them the sciences of agriculture, arts, architecture, and astronomy? To whom are we indebted for what we know of these first inhabitants of this portion of our continent?

### V

13. In what condition were the North American Indians found? How and by what name are they known in history? Describe their mode of liv-

ing. 14. Describe their domestic habits. Describe their manner of traveling. 15. What was their religion? What was their paradise? 16. What is known of their origin? What evidences have been found, and where, of prehistoric occupation? When was Jamestown settled and by whom? Who was Ponce de Leon? Who was the founder of Quebec? Who was Captain Newport? What did the Jesuit, Father Marquette, accomplish?

## VI

17. Who was the first white man to cross the continent? Name the year and places where the journey was commenced and where it ended. 18. Give an account of De Vaca's story of the lives of the New Mexican Indians. 19. Who followed De Vaca into New Mexico? 20. Who was J. B. Salpointe? What had he to say regarding the origin and coming of the first inhabitants to our continent? What do historians and ethnologists (explain the word ethnologists to the student) say on that point?

## VII

22. Who was Pánfilo de Narváez? How were he and De Vaca connected? What was the real name of De Vaca? What was the origin of the name Cabeza de Vaca? 23. Repeat the story of De Vaca's coming to Florida. State what you know of the landing in Florida of the expedition and its end. 24. What important village did the Spaniards capture? When and under what circumstances did they leave Aute? State the suffering the Spaniards had to undergo. What means did they use to reach the Gulf? How many of them survived, and how were they saved? Name some of those saved.

## VIII

25. How long did De Vaca and his companions remain in captivity? When did they escape? 26. What route did they follow? Did they visit New Mexico? What kind of treatment did the Indians give De Vaca and his companions? Why did they treat them kindly? What means did the Spaniards use to cure the sick? What did De Vaca teach the Indians? 27. What became of De Vaca's two dogs? Why did the Spaniards eat the meat of the dogs? 28. Who did De Vaca and his party meet near San Miguel? Why did Alcaráz arrest De Vaca and his companions? State what was done to De Vaca and his companions. 29. By whom were they released? When did De Vaca reach Mexico? What did he do there? When did he reach Spain? Where was he sent by the king after he had reached Spain? How did De Vaca end his life?

## IX

30. Who was the discoverer of the Gila River? 31. In what year and by whom was the first expedition into New Mexico made? 32. Who was Fr. Marcos de Niza? When did he come to America? What part of America did he visit, and for what purpose, before coming to New Mexico? 33. By whom was he sent to New Mexico? In what year? With what object did Mendoza send Niza to the land of Cibola? Who was Niza's guide? Who was Estevanico?



## X

34. What were the instructions given Niza by Mendoza? 35. Who accompanied Niza? From what place and on what date did Niza start? Name the first Indian settlement reached by Niza. What became of Father Ornato? 36. What did Niza learn regarding Cortés? From whom did he receive the information? What name did these Indians give Niza and what did it mean? What other information did these Indians give Niza? 37. Name the next village found by Niza? What did he find there? What did Niza do with Estevanico?

## XI

38. Did Estevanico reach Zuñi? How was he treated by the Indians? What kind of report did he make to Niza? 39. What other information did Niza receive, and from whom? What did Niza do at the villages he went through? 40. Did Niza visit the coast? How far did he go along the coast? What coast did he visit? 41. When did Niza hear of Estevanico's death? What advice did Niza receive from the emissaries? 42. Did Niza reach the Seven Cities? How near to the main pueblo did he go? What was the name of that pueblo? What did Niza do at the mound? How and in what manner did Niza take possession of New Mexico? What name did he give to the country? What did he do then? What kind of report did he give to the viceroy? When did he reach the City of Mexico?

## XII

43. Why did Mendoza select Coronado? Name some of Coronado's officers. How many men did Coronado have? In what year did he start, and from what place? 44. What did the officers and men do at Compostela before the start was made? Name some of the friars that accompanied Coronado. Who was Pedro de Castañeda? 45. Was Coronado pleased with the Cibola country? What name did he give to the Zuñi River? 46. What was the original Indian name of Zuñi? What sort of reception did Coronado get? When did Coronado enter Zuñi? What name did he give the province? Describe the pueblo's condition. How was Coronado wounded? 47. What did Arellano find on his way to Cibola? What settlements were founded by Arellano? What was the object and result of Maldonado's trip to the coast? 48. What did Melchor Diaz do then? What did he find on reaching the coast? 49. Who discovered and explored the Colorado River? How far inland did Diaz go? Why did he return? What happened to him?

## XIII

50. When did the army reach Cibola? What was the next province discovered, and by whom? What was the result of the battle of Tusayan? What did Tovar hear at Tusayan? 51. Who made the second discovery of the Colorado River? Describe the efforts of Melgosa and Galeras. 52. Who discovered Aueco, Tiguex, and Cicuyé? Under what names are these pueblos now known? Where was Tiguex? What was Puaray? Who was Bigotes? Why was he given that name? What did Bigotes say to Coronado? What did Coronado do then? 53. Describe Alvarado's journey. What information did he send Coronado from Tiguex? How was he received at Puaray? Who was Turco? What did he say to Alvarado? 54. Who dis-

covered Tutahaco? What pueblos did Tutahaco comprise? When did Coronado and the army reach Tiguex? What did Turco say to Coronado? How did the Spaniards treat the Indians? What was their object in being cruel?

## XIV

55. How did Coronado return the hospitality of the Tiguex Indians? What brought about the first fight between the Tiguex Indians and the Spaniards? When was that? 56. How long did the siege of Puaray last? What did Cárdenas do to the Indians who had voluntarily surrendered? Tell about the siege and the losses of the two sides. 57. What was Coronado's object in going to Cicuyé while Tiguex was besieged? Who did he take with him? Why had he kept Bigotes in prison? 58. What happened after Coronado's return to Tiguex? What became of the Indians of Tiguex? What about the province of the Queres? What pueblos made up that province? When did Coronado's army undertake its journey to the Quivira?

## XV

59. Describe Coronado's march to the Quivira. What did he find on the desert? Did he suffer? 60. What did Coronado learn about Cabeza de Vaca? Who was Ysopete? What did Ysopete tell the Spaniards about Turco? 61. What happened to Turco? What became of Coronado and the army? 62. Describe the return of the army and the time of travel. What did Arellano do after reaching Tiguex? Name the new discoveries. 63. Did Coronado find the Quivira? Where was it? 64. Why did Arellano meet the Cicuyé Indians in battle? Where was Arellano going? When did Coronado reach Tiguex again?

## XVI

65. How did Coronado feel when he returned to Tiguex from Quivira? When did he return? What did he report to the emperor? 66. Where did Coronado and his army spend the winter in 1541? What happened to him while riding on horseback? 67. When did Coronado leave Tiguex for Mexico? Who, if anyone, remained in this country when Coronado left? Where did these fathers go? What became of them? Where did the Portuguese go? What was his name? Who found afterwards the Mexican Indians? Where did Espejo find them?

## XVII

68. Who was Ibarra? When was the first mission after Coronado's time, and by whom, established in New Mexico? Name the soldiers that came with Fr. Rodriguez (Ruiz) and his companions? 69. Give the date and place of start on this journey. What name was first given the Río Grande? Name the place where these Fathers made their headquarters. 70. Where, when, and by whom were the first mines discovered in New Mexico? What did Chamuscado and his soldiers do after discovering the mines? 71. Who gave New Mexico its name? Why was Father Juan de Santa Maria sent to Mexico? Did he reach Mexico? Why? What became of Father López and Fr. Rodriguez? What became of the Mexican Indians who came with the Fathers?

## XVIII

72. What became of Chamuscado's force after reaching San Bartolomé? Did any of Chamuscado's party reach the City of Mexico? What did Bustamente and Barrado do at Mexico City? What did Father Beltran do on hearing rumors of the killing of Father López and his companions? Who was Antonio de Espejo? 73. When and from where did he start? Who accompanied him? What was the object of this expedition? 74. Name the Indian pueblos visited by Espejo before reaching Tiguex. What did Espejo learn with reference to Cabeza de Vaca? 75. What did Espejo learn at Tiguex regarding the fate of Father López and his companions? What did the Puaray Indians do on Espejo's arrival? What did the Spaniards then resolve to do?

## XIX

76. Where did Espejo establish his headquarters? What name did he give to the country? What did he find near the Gila River? 77. What did Espejo say about the metals discovered? What happened to the party at Zuñi? 78. What did Espejo then do? Did he find more mines? Where? What other places did Espejo visit? 79. When did he return to San Bartolomé, and by what route? Who did he find at San Bartolomé?

## XX

80. Who was Juan Bautista de Lomas y Colmenares? How many efforts did he make to conquer New Mexico? Why did he fail? What can you tell about Urdiñola? 81. Who was Castaño de Sosa? Did he penetrate into New Mexico? How many persons did he bring with him? 82. Why, by whom, and where was he arrested? What service did he perform in favor of the Pueblo Indians? 83. Tell us the story about Humaña and Bonilla. What was the end of that expedition? Who was Jusepe?

## XXI

84. Give genealogy of Oñate. What kind of reputation did he have before coming to New Mexico? 85. When did he obtain authority to conquer New Mexico? Did he succeed at once? Why not? 86. What was the result of the dispute? 87. Give the date and place of his journey of conquest. How many persons did he bring? How many Franciscans? Name some of the priests and officers. 88. When and where did Oñate take possession of New Mexico? Where did he go next? What did he find at Puaray? 89. When did he reach the pueblo of Caypa? What name did he give that pueblo and why? Where did he establish the first colony? What did he do next?

## XXII

90. What did Oñate do with reference to founding New Mexico's first capital? What did he discover in his trip of inspection? What was done on his return to the settlement? What was the name given to the first capital of New Mexico? Where was it located? 91. Relate all you know about the conspiracy of Aguilar. What became of it? Were any of the conspirators executed? Where and by whom? 92. What efforts did Oñate make to discover the Gulf of California? How far did he go? Why did

he not reach the Gulf? Did he discover mines? Where? 93. Make a statement regarding the death of Juan Zaldivar. Who else was killed besides Zaldivar? What happened then? 94. What did Oñate do upon receiving the opinion of the Franciscans? Who did he send in charge of the expedition?

## XXIII

95. On what day did the expedition start for Acoma? What was the date of their arrival there? 96. What did Vicente Zaldivar do on reaching Acoma? What was the result of his efforts? What orders did he give? 97. Was the pueblo taken by the Spaniards? How was it taken? What happened after the fall of Acoma? When and by whom were the first schools established? What was taught in them?

## XXIV

98. What did Oñate do after the battle with the Acomas? Who were his emissaries? What did the Franciscans do? 99. What was the condition of the colony at that time? What did the Fathers do with reference to Oñate's conduct? 100. Did Oñate go to Quivira? What took place on his arrival at Quivira? What was the cause of that battle? Why was the battle-ground called El Llano de la Matanza?

## XXV

101. Why did the Franciscans file charges against Oñate? What Fathers made the charges? 102. What was the result of the charges? When did the reinforcements arrive? Were Oñate and the Fathers reconciled? When? 103. State all about Oñate's journey to the Gulf. When did he start? When did he reach the Colorado River? How did he name it? When did he reach the Gulf and what name did he give the harbor? What did he do on his return to the settlement? 104. When did he found Santa Fe? What buildings did he erect? Who was his successor?

## XXVI

105. Up to 1608 how many Indians embraced Christianity? What was the Spanish population in 1617? What took place in 1620 between Governor Peralta and Father Peinado? What was the result of their difficulty? Who succeeded Peralta and when? 106. Who was the first regular father commissary? What for, and what year, did Father Benavides go to Spain? Give a concise statement of his report to the king. 107. Give the names of the successors of Zotylo. Who was governor in 1640?

## XXVII

108. Give the name of the Franciscans murdered by the Indians in 1632. Where and how were they killed? 109. What was the cause of the trouble between Governor Rosas and the Franciscans? What was the result of the charges made against Rosas? What became of Rosas? 110. Who was Rosas's successor? Name the other governors of New Mexico after Valdéz to 1660. When did Peñaloza arrive? Why were Mendizábal and Peñaloza removed? What became of Peñaloza after he went to Mexico? What did he do in Europe? 111. Give the names of the other governors from 1664

to 1679. What was the condition of the country between 1667 and 1679? What happened in 1672? What did the Apaches do in 1676? Who was Father Ayeta? What did he do to bring relief to the Spaniards? Did he accomplish his object? Why not?

## XXVIII

112. When was the conspiracy finally hatched? Who was the leader of the Insurrection? What was the date fixed for the opening of hostilities? 113. Give the names of the Indian governors who advised Otermin of the seditious movement. When was it that Otermin found out that Yé and Jaca had told him the truth? 114. When did the rebellion break out? Describe the assault on Santa Fe, giving date and result of first battle. How many days did it last? 115. What was Popé's ultimatum to Otermin? 116. When was the last battle fought? What was the result? Give a description of that battle and of the manner in which the Spaniards effected their escape. What did Otermin find on his road? Name the priests whose bodies were so found. What did he do with the bodies? What effect did that revolt have on New Mexico?

## XXIX

117. Did Otermin make another effort to reconquer New Mexico? Why did he resolve to quit? Who succeeded him? 118. Who was Domingo Gironza Petriz de Cruzat? How many times did he come into New Mexico? Give the years he was governor. Did he succeed in effecting the reconquest of the country? Who succeeded him? How long did Pedro Renaros de Posadas remain as governor? Did he come to New Mexico? What did he do? Who was his successor? How was Cruzat met by the Indians in 1689? Did he give the Indians battle? What was the result of the battle?

## XXX

119. What brought about De Vargas' appointment? What do we owe De Vargas? 120. Give the dates of Captain Madrid and De Vargas' start. What did De Vargas do when he reached the Mexia ranch? Who were the priests that accompanied De Vargas? 121. Describe De Vargas' journey from Cochiti to Santa Fe. When did he reach Santa Fe? 122. What happened at Santa Fe on the 13th of September? What great event occurred the next day? Recite De Vargas' words used in taking possession of Santa Fe. Describe the occurrence. After retaking Santa Fe what happened?

## XXXI

123. What occupied De Vargas' attention after the taking of Santa Fe? Who was Don Luis Tumatú? What brought him to Santa Fe? Of what service was he to the Spaniards? 124. Where did De Vargas go first? From Pecos where did he go? Who accompanied him? 125. What other pueblos did De Vargas visit when he left Santa Fe October 17th? Who was Lorenzo Tumatú? How many warriors did the Tumatús furnish De Vargas? What took place after the surrender of the Jemez province? 126. From the Mexia ranch where did De Vargas go? Who went with him? What happened at Agnatubi? What became of the Tumatús and their warriors after the surrender of the Moquis? When did De Vargas reach El

Paso? How many miles did the Spaniards travel from August 21 to December 20, 1692?

## XXXII

127. What was De Vargas' first act after reaching El Paso? How was his report received by the viceroy? Of how many persons was the caravan composed? 128. What day did De Vargas and his people leave El Paso? How many Franciscan Fathers were in the party? Name some of them. 129. What was the result of the suffering experienced by the caravan? How were they saved? 130. On what day did the Spaniards reach Santa Fe? When did De Vargas take possession of the village? Describe the act of possession. What did De Vargas do next?

## XXXIII

131. Who discovered the conspiracy? What Indians were involved in it? Who, besides Yé, told De Vargas of the conspiracy? What did De Vargas do after his blind Indian friend had told him about the conspiracy? Did any of the Indians remain loyal to the Spaniards? From what pueblo were they, and who was their leader? 132. When did De Vargas lay siege to Santa Fe? Who was the leader of the traitorous Indians? Why was he called Bolsas? What did Father de San Antonio do before the assault? How did Yé and his warriors behave during the fight? Describe the battle of the 29th of December. What year was it? What happened at daylight, December 30th? Who was the first Spaniard to set foot within the walls? What followed? 133. What did De Vargas do after his victory? What Indians remained hostile to the Spaniards? Where did the Spaniards fight them? What was the result of the Mesa Prieta siege? How long did the siege last?

## XXXIV

134. What was De Vargas' next move on his return to Santa Fe? Where did he go after sending his embassy to the Apaches? What pueblos were at war? 135. Where did the battle of Cieneguilla take place? What was the result? Where and when was the next battle fought? How did it end? 136. How were the remains of Father Juan de Jesus discovered? What was done with the remains? When was that? 137. When did the refounding of the colonies take place? Which was the first place repeopled, and under whose charge? 138. What did De Vargas do in November, 1695? What happened in June of the next year? Who was De Vargas' successor? When did Cubero assume charge of the government? What did he do to De Vargas? What did De Vargas do after the sentence? What was the outcome of the trial?

## XXXV

139. What was Cubero's first official act? What was New Mexico's Spanish population then? What brought about the famine? What did Cubero do to remedy the sad situation? 140. What happened in 1698? Why did the French invade the land of the Navajoes? What was the result of their invasion? When were Cubero and San José de la Laguna founded by Cubero? Are these two pueblos still existing? 141. When did Cubero's administration end? Who was his successor? When did De

Vargas arrive in Santa Fe? Where was Cubero then? 142. What happened to the accusers of De Vargas? What did De Vargas do next? Where did he die? What instructions did he leave in his will and testament? Who was his successor?

## XXXVI

143. When did Cuervo y Valdéz become governor? What did he accomplish the first year of his administration? 144. By whom and when was Albuquerque founded? Why was it given the name of San Felipe de Albuquerque? Who, and when, succeeded Valdéz? 145. What was Villaseñor's full name and title? What great battle did he fight in 1709? What good came out of that battle? What improvement did he make to the Chapel of San Miguel? Did he leave us any record of it? In what manner did he leave that record? What did he do with reference to repopling deserted pueblos? When and why was he removed from office? Who succeeded him? What year? 146. When did Mogollon assume his official duties? What great battle did he fight during his term of office? What town was founded by him? When and where? Why did he punish the Acomas and Navajoes? Why did he resign?

## XXXVII

147. Who was Félix Martínez? How did he become governor of New Mexico? What kind of governor did he make? What did he do to Mogollon? What battles did he fight? 148. What captain fought the Yute Indians at Cerro San Antonio? Where is the Cerro San Antonio? What was the result of the battle? 149. Who was Martínez's successor? Did Martínez recognize Cosío's authority? What then happened to Martínez? Whom did he take with him to Mexico? In whose charge did Martínez leave the government? Did Cosío finally take charge of the government? When and under what circumstances? Who was Juan Estrado y Austria? What offices did he fill in New Mexico? 150. When and by whose authority were the first public schools established in New Mexico? Describe the manner in which these schools were established. What was the teachers' pay? When did Estrado y Austria reach Santa Fe? In what capacity did he come? Until what time did he act as governor? Who succeeded him? 151. Who was Bustamante's successor? What took place between 1730 and 1731? Why did not the Jesuit missionaries remain in Moqui? Why was Bustamante removed from office? Who was Góngora's successor? What happened during the administrations of Góngora and Michalena?

## XXXIII

152. What years did Mendoza's term cover? What occurred during his administration? Where did D'Alay settle? What became of Marie? What was the Spanish population of New Mexico in 1742? Does that number include the soldiers? How many villages were there then in New Mexico? What missionaries visited New Mexico in 1745? Why did they leave New Mexico? Who succeeded Mendoza? Who succeeded Rabal? What did Capuchin recover from the Comanche Indians? 153. Who succeeded Capuchin? What years did Del Valle's government cover? Why was his government a failure? What bishop visited New Mexico in 1760? Who was Mateo Antonio de Mendoza? When did Urrizola arrive? Who



succeeded him? When did Capuchin again become governor? 154. What did Capuchin accomplish during his last term of office? Who was his successor?

## XXXIX

155. Give the dates of Mendinueta's term of office. What unusual occurrences characterized his administration in 1767? What other great achievements does history record in his favor after the flood? 156. When did he execute his peace treaty with the Comanches? What facts did he mention in his report to the viceroy in 1772? 157. Who discovered the salt lake? When and under whose orders? Why did Fathers Escalante and Dominguez return from Salt Lake? 158. Why did Mendinueta quit his office before his time had expired? Who did he leave in charge of New Mexico? Who was Mendinueta's successor? Who was Anza's successor? Who succeeded de La Concha? Who fought Cuerno Verde? When and where? What was the result of that battle? Did De la Concha accomplish anything? Give the date of his administration.

## XL

159. How did Chacon's government affect New Mexico? When was commercial trade with the United States started? Who was the first North American merchant to visit New Mexico? What became of Lalande? 160. When did Pursley and Pike come to New Mexico? State the circumstances under which they came, respectively? What became of them? 161. Who was Pedro Bautista Pino? When was he elected delegate to Spain? Who was governor of New Mexico then? Describe the manner in which his election was brought about. What book did he publish in Spain? What else did he do there? 162. Who was McKnight? When did he come to New Mexico? What was his business? Who followed him the next year? What object did Glen and Becknell have in coming to New Mexico? Who followed Becknell? What was the result of these expeditions of American merchants?

## XLI

163. Who was the last governor of New Mexico under the Spanish regime? When did the Spanish rule end? What had been its duration in New Mexico? 164. What was Mexico's form of government after its independence? Who was Mexico's emperor? 165. When did Mexico become a republic? Who was its first president? How did these changes affect New Mexico? What was the condition of the foreign (American) population in New Mexico in 1827? Name the three Americans who afterwards became prominent in New Mexico's history. When and by whom were the mining placers discovered in Santa Fe County? What was the name given to the new discovery? When was the first Assembly established in New Mexico? What important law did it pass at its first session? 166. Name some of the persons who acted as governors from 1828 to 1846. When did Bishop Zubiria make his last official visit to New Mexico? When and by whom was the first newspaper published in New Mexico? What was its title? What year was New Mexico's form of government changed, and how? What was the name given its Assembly then? What were then the conditions of New Mexico's trade?



## XLII

167. Who succeeded Governor Sarracino? When did Pérez take charge of the government? What became of Governor Pérez? When and by whom was he assassinated? What brought about that rebellion? 168. Who was José Gonzales? Who made him governor? What took place at Tomé? What did Armijo do after he was made commandant? 169. Who were the four leaders executed by Armijo? Where, and when, were they executed? What effect did the execution of these rebel leaders have on the rebellion? What reward did Armijo receive for his loyalty and patriotism?

## XLIII

170. When was the American consulate established in New Mexico? Who was named American consul? What was Alvarez's nationality? What about the creation, at Santa Fe, of a United States commercial agency? 171. When was the first Texan invasion made? Who was at its head? How many men were in that expedition? What was the result? What became of McLeod and his men? What do you think of Armijo's conduct in capturing the Texans? What was the treatment he gave them? Who was John McDaniel? What was the result of his raid? Who was the next bandit from Texas? What did Wordfield accomplish? Who was Snively? What success did he have? What became of him? Who was Captain Cook? Why was he stationed at Fort Bent?

## XLIV

172. Who was Mariano Martinez de Lejanza? What happened to him in 1844? What Indians made the assault? How was he saved? 173. When was the last election held under Mexican authority? What officials were elected? 174. What circumstances made the change of governments inevitable? What was the military situation in New Mexico at that time? What efforts did Armijo make to organize an army? What did he do on the city council's refusal to assist him?

## XLV

175. What were the causes that provoked the war with Mexico? When, from where, and under what officer, did the American army of invasion start? What was the strength of the army? Who was Emory? Who was Doniphan? Who was Sterling Price? 176. What did Kearny do at Fort Bent? When did the American army reach Las Vegas? Describe the manner of Kearny's act of possession. 177. Where did Kearny go from Las Vegas? Did Armijo oppose his march to Santa Fe? Where were Armijo and his men when Kearny reached Cañon del Apache? What did Kearny do next? At what time did he reach Santa Fe? At what time and hour and in what name did Kearny take possession of Santa Fe? Who was Juan Bautista Vigil?

## XLVI

178. On what date did Kearny proclaim New Mexico's annexation in Santa Fe? What promises did he make to the people? 179. When did Kearny appoint the first Territorial officials? Whom did he appoint as

governor? Name the other officials appointed by General Kearny. What else did he do, besides making these appointments? 180. When did Kearny leave for California? What instructions did he leave for Doniphan and Price? Where did General Kearny meet Kit Carson? Where was Carson going, and on whose orders? What did Kearny do with Carson? When did Doniphan leave for Mexico? Where did he meet the Mexican army? What was the result of the Battle of Brazito?

## XLVII

181. What happened after Kearny and Doniphan's departure? Give the names of the chief conspirators. What towns were involved in the conspiracy? What day was originally set to strike the blow? 182. What did Governor Charles Bent do upon discovering the conspiracy? What became of him at Taos? Who else were murdered at Taos? When was that? Who gave shelter to Lee and the American families in Taos? Name those murdered at Arroyo Hondo? Name those killed at Mora. 183. What did Price and St. Vrain do upon learning of the massacre? What battles were fought between Santa Fe and Taos? What was the result of these two battles? When did Price reach Taos? How did he find the enemy? What kind of reception did the enemy give Price? What was the result of the battle? When was New Mexico formally ceded by Mexico to the United States? What effect did the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo have on the citizens of New Mexico?

## XLIII

184. When did the first legislature under American government meet? Under whose authority did it meet? Name some of its members. 185. When did the first convention meet in Santa Fe? Who was then the civil governor? Name some of the members of that convention. 186. What was done by the convention? On what day was the Memorial adopted? Give the substance of the Memorial. By whom was it signed?

## XLIX

187. When did the second convention meet? What did it do? What was the result of Smith's election? 188. When did the first constitutional convention meet? What was the result of its labors? When were the State officials under that constitution elected? 189. When did this first unauthorized State legislature meet? Who were selected as United States senators? Why did the whole affair fail?

## L

190. What year was New Mexico admitted as a Territory of the United States of America? What other Territory was then admitted? What about California? Who were New Mexico's first officials appointed and elected under the Organic Act? 191. When was the first election held under the Organic Act? What officials were then elected? When did the first Territorial legislature meet? Who were its presiding officers? 192. What did the people of New Mexico do after the Territory had been officially organized? Did they overlook their right to be admitted as a State of the Union?

## LI

193. Who was governor of New Mexico in 1853? What did Lane do with reference to the Mesilla Valley? What was the outcome of Lane's action? What was the date of his proclamation? 194. What treaty resulted? How much did the United States pay for the strip of land? When was the treaty signed?

## LII

195. What was the condition of agriculture in Pino's time, 1812? What was the condition in 1912? Give the number of farms in 1912. Give the number of acres at that time. Give the value of farms in 1912. 196. Describe the condition of stock raising in New Mexico in 1827. What was the condition in 1912? Give the number of cattle, horses, and sheep in 1912-13. 197. Give the boundaries of New Mexico in 1812. What are the present boundaries?

## LIII

198. When did the Civil War break out? How long did it last? How many soldiers did New Mexico furnish the government? Name some of the New Mexican officers who served with distinction in that war? What was Kit Carson's record as a colonel? 199. When were the Navajoes subdued? When were the Apaches compelled to surrender? What was the amount spent by the United States government in these Indian wars? Who was Gerónimo? Who captured him? 200. When was the Spanish-American war declared? What brought about that war? When did it end? And what was the result?

## LIV

201. Which was the only church existing in New Mexico at the time of the American Occupation? What Protestant denomination was the first to come to New Mexico? What was the name of its minister? 202. Who was New Mexico's first Catholic bishop under the American government? Name Archbishop Lamy's successors to date? Where did Archbishop Chappelle die? What was the cause of his death? How many parishes has the Catholic church in New Mexico? 203. How many religious communities? What is the Catholic population of New Mexico? 204. What other denominations are there in New Mexico? Give the membership of some of these denominations. Have these denominations any mission schools in New Mexico? How many such schools have they in Santa Fe?

## LV

205. What is the present condition of the Pueblo Indians with reference to their status when seen and conquered by the Spaniards? Have we today the same number of pueblos in existence as at the time of the conquest? Name the pueblos existing now. 206. Name the savage tribes of New Mexico. Under whose care, are these tribes? What is their occupation? 207. When and by whom were the first mines discovered in New Mexico? In what counties are copper, silver, and gold found? What was the output of copper up to the year 1897? From 1897 to 1912 what was the output of that mineral? Give the value of the silver output. Also of zinc. What is the official report regarding the coal tonnage in New Mexico?

## LVI

208. When and by whom was instruction first imparted to the Indians in New Mexico? When did the Friars Niza, Beltran, Rodriguez, López, and Juan de Santa Maria commence to instruct the Indians of New Mexico? 209. When and by whom was the first public school in New Mexico established? How were the teachers paid? 210. What other schools were established in the earlier part of the nineteenth century, and by whom? What were the cash salaries paid to the teachers of the public schools? 211. When was the first public school law of New Mexico passed? What other laws did the Provincial Assembly pass between 1822 and 1826. 212. Were there any private colleges established in New Mexico in 1826? By whom and where?

## LVII

213. How many public schools were there in New Mexico at the time of the annexation? How was the fact that there was but one public school in New Mexico at that time made known? 214. Who established the first two English schools in New Mexico? At what date? 215. Who brought the Sisters of Loretto to New Mexico? When did they open their school? Who was the first mother? 216. Where did the Christian Brothers come from? Who went to France to bring them? When did they arrive in Santa Fe? When did they open the college? 217. What other schools has the Catholic church in New Mexico? Under whose care are these schools? What other private schools are there in New Mexico besides those of the Catholic church?

## LVIII

218. When was the first public school law under the United States government passed by the New Mexican legislature? In whose hands were educational matters placed by that law? In whose hands are State educational matters at the present time? 219. Who is the officer in charge of the management of public instruction in the State? What officers are in charge of educational matters in counties and school districts? In whose charge are the public schools in incorporated cities and villages? 220. What was the school population of New Mexico in 1910? What is the total attendance or enrollment in the public schools? To what other schools do the rest of the children go? What is the amount of State school funds collected from taxes? How is that amount apportioned? 221. What other income, for school purposes, has the State? How is that money distributed? 222. How many pupils attend the private and denominational schools? 223. Name all the State educational institutions. What other funds are received for educational purposes? How are these funds apportioned?

## LVIX

224. Name the penal and other public institutions mentioned in this chapter. Give in round numbers the amounts assigned to each of these institutions from the public treasury. 225. How many Spaniards were there in New Mexico in 1697? How many Spaniards and how many Indians in 1750? And how many of each race, Spaniards and Indians, in 1789? What was the total population in 1827? What in 1840? 226. What was the

population by counties in 1850? What was it in 1860? What in 1870? What in 1880? What in 1890? What in 1910? What was the Pueblo Indian population in 1910? What was the population at that time, of Navajoes? What of Apaches?

## LX

227. Give the total value of importations up to 1804. When did New Mexico's commercial relations with the United States begin? Who were the first American merchants that came to New Mexico? 228. How was commerce carried on up to the year 1822? When were wagons first used? By whom? 229. What prompted both governments to use escorts in protecting the caravans? When were escorts first used, and through whose efforts? State the manner in which these military escorts were used.

## LXI

230. What was the number of wagons employed from 1825 to 1843? Give, as near as you can, the number employed each year between those dates. Give the value of merchandise so brought into New Mexico in 1825, in 1830, in 1840, and in 1843, respectively. 231. Why is it that an account was kept of merchandise brought into New Mexico up to 1846? Why has it not been kept since. 232. When did the first railroad reach New Mexico? What line was that? What effect did the coming of railroads have on New Mexico? How many railroad lines had New Mexico in 1914? How many miles of telegraph and telephone lines?

## LXII

233. How many legal companies and corporations were there in New Mexico up to 1910? Name some of said corporations and companies. 234. How many national banks were there in New Mexico in 1910? How many territorial banks? What amount of money did these banks, in the aggregate, represent? 235. What do the official reports show regardng the value of real estate subject to taxation up to 1881, and since that year?

## LXIII

236. When, and by whom was the New Mexico Historical Society founded? When and on what account, did it cease to act? When was it reorganized? What is its object? 237. When was the Archaeological Society organized in New Mexico? By whom? What are its objects? What amount does this society receive from the public treasury of New Mexico each year? For what purpose is that allowance made? 238. Name the first newspaper published in New Mexico. Where and by whom was it published? When and by whom was the first printing press brought into New Mexico? What other things did Father Martinez publish? 239. When and where was the end of the Santa Fe trail dedicated? What marks the end of this trail? Where is that monument? How long did it take passengers coming by the overland coach, to make the trip from Kansas City to Santa Fe? What was the fare charged? How much was each passenger allowed in baggage? What were the charges for carrying money?

## LXIV

240. Why were the Spanish and Mexican governments so generous in giving land grants? What was provided by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo with reference to these grants? When was the office of surveyor-general for New Mexico created? What was the total area of New Mexico as found by the surveyor-general? Of that number what was found to belong to private individuals? For what purpose was the court of private land claims created? What was the result of its labors? 241. State the system of government given to New Mexico by Spain. 242. Give the system of government of New Mexico under Mexican rule. 243. What was New Mexico's form of government from 1846 to 1851? What under the United States? 244. How was justice administered under the Territorial form of government? Give the form of county and precinct governments. 245. How is New Mexico divided for political purposes? Into how many districts is New Mexico divided for judicial purposes?

## LXV

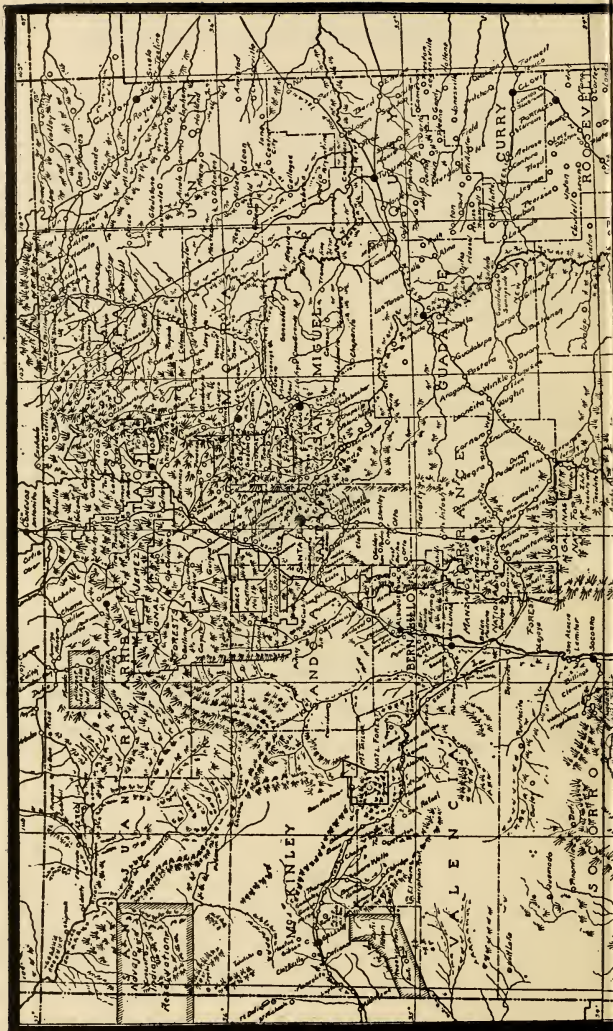
246. When was the struggle for statehood commenced? Make a statement of the struggle from 1846 to 1912. 247. Through whose efforts was the last enabling act passed? When was that? When and where was the last statehood convention held? Who were its principal officers? Was the constitution adopted by that convention approved by the people? By what majority? 248. What was done next? Give an account of the fight made in Congress against the constitution. What was the ultimate result? 249. What had the blue ballot to do with our constitution? When was the election held for State officers? Was the blue ballot submitted to the voters at the same time? Name some of the State officers elected and by what plurality? Was the blue ballot adopted? By what majority?

## LXVI

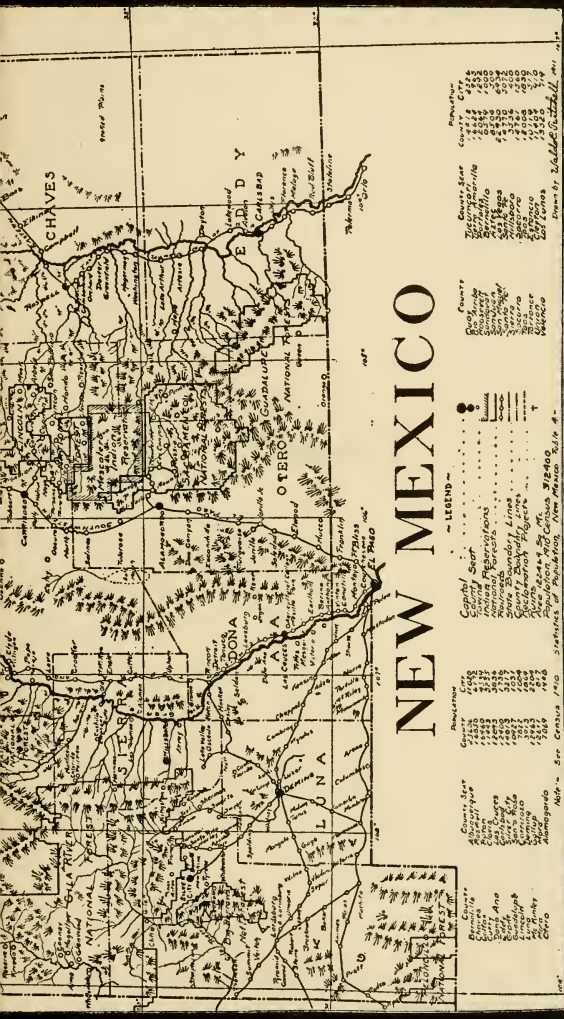
250. When did President Taft issue his proclamation admitting New Mexico? When did the two representatives take their seats? Who were they? 251. When was the State government organized? 252. When and where did the first State legislature meet? What was its membership? Give the names of the presiding officers. What did the legislature do March 27, 1912? Who were the senators elected? When did these senators take their seats in the United States Senate? 253. What do you understand by the Roca del Moro? What inscriptions are found engraved on that rock?











# NEW MEXICO

**Population**

County	1900	1910	1920
Albuquerque	41,104	57,106	73,649
Bernalillo	18,256	21,321	27,104
Blanco	13,170	15,100	18,100
Chavez	14,863	17,100	21,100
Cibola	14,800	17,100	21,100
Cochiti	12,100	14,100	17,100
Crowley	12,100	14,100	17,100
Curry	12,100	14,100	17,100
Grant	12,100	14,100	17,100
Guadalupe	12,100	14,100	17,100
Lincoln	12,100	14,100	17,100
Logan	12,100	14,100	17,100
Luna	12,100	14,100	17,100
Mohave	12,100	14,100	17,100
Mora	12,100	14,100	17,100
Navajo	12,100	14,100	17,100
Oldham	12,100	14,100	17,100
Osage	12,100	14,100	17,100
Quincy	12,100	14,100	17,100
Santa Fe	12,100	14,100	17,100
Sandoval	12,100	14,100	17,100
San Juan	12,100	14,100	17,100
Santa Rita	12,100	14,100	17,100
Sherman	12,100	14,100	17,100
Union	12,100	14,100	17,100
Wheeler	12,100	14,100	17,100
Wilcox	12,100	14,100	17,100
Yuma	12,100	14,100	17,100
Alamogordo	12,100	14,100	17,100
Chihuahua	12,100	14,100	17,100
El Paso	12,100	14,100	17,100
Hidalgo	12,100	14,100	17,100
Lea	12,100	14,100	17,100
McKinley	12,100	14,100	17,100
Meeker	12,100	14,100	17,100
Mineral	12,100	14,100	17,100
Moffat	12,100	14,100	17,100
Paria	12,100	14,100	17,100
Prescott	12,100	14,100	17,100
Richardson	12,100	14,100	17,100
Roberts	12,100	14,100	17,100
Schuyler	12,100	14,100	17,100
Teller	12,100	14,100	17,100
Townsend	12,100	14,100	17,100
Wagon Wheel	12,100	14,100	17,100
Wink	12,100	14,100	17,100
Wilcox	12,100	14,100	17,100
Yuma	12,100	14,100	17,100

**County Seat**

County	Seat
Albuquerque	Albuquerque
Bernalillo	Bernalillo
Blanco	Blanco
Chavez	Chavez
Cibola	Cibola
Cochiti	Cochiti
Crowley	Crowley
Curry	Curry
Grant	Grant
Guadalupe	Guadalupe
Lincoln	Lincoln
Logan	Logan
Luna	Luna
Mohave	Mohave
Mora	Mora
Navajo	Navajo
Oldham	Oldham
Osage	Osage
Quincy	Quincy
Santa Fe	Santa Fe
Sandoval	Sandoval
San Juan	San Juan
Santa Rita	Santa Rita
Sherman	Sherman
Union	Union
Wheeler	Wheeler
Wilcox	Wilcox
Yuma	Yuma
Alamogordo	Alamogordo
Chihuahua	Chihuahua
El Paso	El Paso
Hidalgo	Hidalgo
Lea	Lea
McKinley	McKinley
Meeker	Meeker
Mineral	Mineral
Moffat	Moffat
Paria	Paria
Prescott	Prescott
Richardson	Richardson
Roberts	Roberts
Schuyler	Schuyler
Teller	Teller
Townsend	Townsend
Wagon Wheel	Wagon Wheel
Wink	Wink
Wilcox	Wilcox
Yuma	Yuma

**Legend**

Symbol	Description
●	Capital Seat
○	County Seat
—	Railroad
—	Highway
—	Waterway
—	Boundary
—	Other

**Statistics of Population, New Mexico, 1910**

County	1900	1910
Albuquerque	41,104	57,106
Bernalillo	18,256	21,321
Blanco	13,170	15,100
Chavez	14,863	17,100
Cibola	14,800	17,100
Cochiti	12,100	14,100
Crowley	12,100	14,100
Curry	12,100	14,100
Grant	12,100	14,100
Guadalupe	12,100	14,100
Lincoln	12,100	14,100
Logan	12,100	14,100
Luna	12,100	14,100
Mohave	12,100	14,100
Mora	12,100	14,100
Navajo	12,100	14,100
Oldham	12,100	14,100
Osage	12,100	14,100
Quincy	12,100	14,100
Santa Fe	12,100	14,100
Sandoval	12,100	14,100
San Juan	12,100	14,100
Santa Rita	12,100	14,100
Sherman	12,100	14,100
Union	12,100	14,100
Wheeler	12,100	14,100
Wilcox	12,100	14,100
Yuma	12,100	14,100
Alamogordo	12,100	14,100
Chihuahua	12,100	14,100
El Paso	12,100	14,100
Hidalgo	12,100	14,100
Lea	12,100	14,100
McKinley	12,100	14,100
Meeker	12,100	14,100
Mineral	12,100	14,100
Moffat	12,100	14,100
Paria	12,100	14,100
Prescott	12,100	14,100
Richardson	12,100	14,100
Roberts	12,100	14,100
Schuyler	12,100	14,100
Teller	12,100	14,100
Townsend	12,100	14,100
Wagon Wheel	12,100	14,100
Wink	12,100	14,100
Wilcox	12,100	14,100
Yuma	12,100	14,100

Drawn by **Walter G. Twitchell, Inc.**

LATEST MAP OF NEW MEXICO

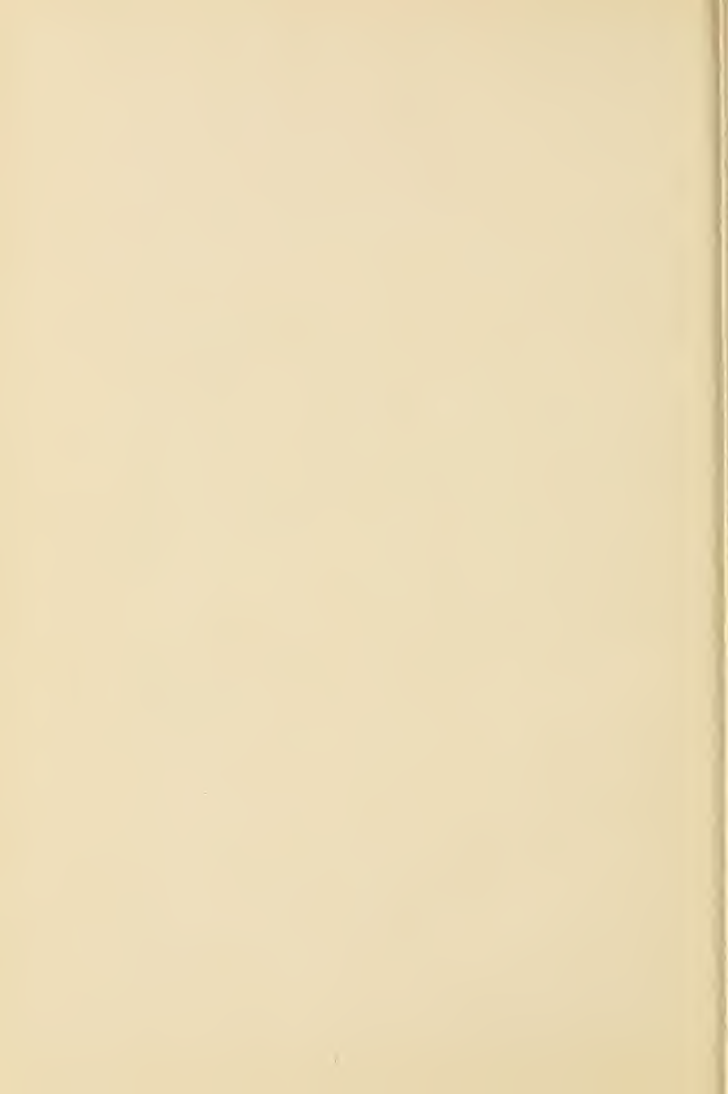
Courtesy R. E. Twitchell.

1871

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## Appendix



## APPENDIX

### GOVERNORS OF NEW MEXICO UNDER THE THREE GOVERNMENTS—1598-1912

#### List of Governors of New Mexico under Spain—1598-1822

Oñate . . . . .	1598-1608	Chacon Medina Salavar y Villaseñor, Marqués of	
Peralta . . . . .	1609-1620	La Peñuela . . . . .	1707-1712
Zotylo . . . . .	1621-1629	Flores Mogollon . . . . .	1712-1715
De Silva . . . . .	1630-1639	Martinez and Hurtado	1715-1718
De Rosas (assassinated 1642) . . . . .	1640-1642	Velarde y Cocio . . . . .	1718-1721
Argüello . . . . .	1642	Estrado y Austria and De Bustamante . . . . .	1722-1731
Valdéz . . . . .	1643	Cruzát Góngora . . . . .	1731-1736
De Heredia . . . . .	1644	De Olavide y Michañena	1736-1739
Argüello, again . . . . .	1645-1649	Domingo de Mendoza	1739-1743
De Guzmán, Ugarte, and La Concha . . . . .	1650-1652	Codallos y Rabal . . . . .	1743-1749
Avila y Pacheco, Sama- niago . . . . .	1653	Vel'ez Capuchin . . . . .	1749-1754
Mendizábal . . . . .	1653-1660	Martin del Valle and De Mendoza ( <i>ad interim</i> to- wards end 1760) . . . . .	1754-1760
Peñaloza . . . . .	1661-1664	Portillo Urriola . . . . .	1761-1762
Villanueva, Medrano, and Miranda . . . . .	1665-1679	Vel'ez Capuchin (reappoint- ed) . . . . .	1762-1767
Treviño . . . . .	1679	Fermin de Mendinueta	1767-1777
Otermin (expelled in 1680) . . . . .	1679-1683	Trevól (acting) . . . . .	1778
Jironza de Cruzát . . . . .	1683-1686	Bautista de Anza . . . . .	1778-1789
De Pesada and De Cruzát (reappointed) . . . . .	1687-1691	De la Concha . . . . .	1789-1794
De Vargas . . . . .	1692-1696	Chacon . . . . .	1794-1805
Rodriguez de Cubero . . . . .	1696-1703	Del Real Alencaster . . . . .	1805-1808
De Vargas (reappointed —death of) . . . . .	1703-1704	Mainéz— <i>ad interim</i> . . . . .	1808
Hurtado (named by De Vargas, as his succes- sor) . . . . .	1704-1705	Manrique . . . . .	1808-1814
Cuervo y Valdéz . . . . .	1705-1707	Mainéz . . . . .	1815-1817
		Allande . . . . .	1818
		Melgares (last Spanish governor) . . . . .	1818-1822

### List of Governors of New Mexico under the Mexican Government—1822-1846

Xavier Chávez and Viscarra ( <i>ad interim</i> ) in 1822)	1822-1823	Pérez . . . . .	1835-1837
Viscarra . . . . .	1823	Muñoz and Gonzales (rev- olutionary governor)	1837-1838
Baca . . . . .	1823-1825	Armijo . . . . .	1838-1844
Narbona, Armijo, and Vis- carra ( <i>ad interim</i> ) . . . . .	1825-1827	Martinez de Lejanza ( <i>ad interim</i> ) . . . . .	1844-1845
Chávez . . . . .	1828-1831	Armijo and Bautista Vigil ( <i>ad interim</i> ) continuing from August 18 to Sep- tember 22, 1846)	1845-1846
Abreú . . . . .	1831-1833		
Sarracino, with Ortiz and Chávez ( <i>ad interim</i> )	1833-1834		

### List of Governors under the U. S. Government—1846-1912

#### UNDER MILITARY GOVERNMENT:

S. W. Kearny, August 19 to September 22 . . . . .	1846
Chas. Bent . . . . .	1846-1847
Donaciano Vigil . . . . .	1847-1848
J. M. Washington . . . . .	1848-1849
John Monroe . . . . .	1849-1850

#### UNDER ORGANIC ACT:

James S. Calhoun . . . . .	1851-1852
John Greiner, secretary of the Territory ( <i>ad in- terim</i> ) . . . . .	1852
William Car Lane . . . . .	1852-1853
Davis Meriwether . . . . .	1853-1857
Abraham Rencher . . . . .	1857-1861
Henry Connelly . . . . .	1861-1866
Robert B. Mitchell . . . . .	1866-1869
William A. Pile . . . . .	1869-1871
Marseh Giddings . . . . .	1871-1875
William G. Ritch (secretary of government ( <i>ad inter- im</i> ) . . . . .	1875
Samuel B. Axtell . . . . .	1875-1878
Lew Wallace . . . . .	1878-1881

Lionel A. Sheldon . . . . .	1881-1885
Edmund G. Ross . . . . .	1885-1889
L. Bradford Prince . . . . .	1889-1893
William T. Thornton . . . . .	1893-1897
Miguel A. Otero, Jr. . . . .	1897-1906
Hebert J. Hagerman . . . . .	1906-1907
James W. Reynolds (sec- retary of government <i>ad interim</i> ) . . . . .	1907
George Curry . . . . .	1907-1910
W. J. Mills . . . . .	1910-1911
who was succeeded by Wm. C. McDonald, first State governor, January 15, 1912	
Ezequiel C. de Baca (lieu- tenant-governor) <i>ad in- terim</i> a short time in 1913, McDonald being in- capacitated by sickness. In February, 1914, Eze- quiel C. de Baca, <i>ad in- terim</i> , Governor McDon- ald being absent from the State	

## CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

Joab B. Houghton (appointed by General Kearny) . . . . .	1846	S. B. Axtell . . . . .	1882
Grafton Baker . . . . .	1851	W. Vincent . . . . .	1885
J. J. Davenport . . . . .	1858	E. V. Long . . . . .	1885
Kirby Benedict . . . . .	1858	James O'Brien . . . . .	1889
John P. Slough . . . . .	1866	Thos. J. Smith . . . . .	1893
John S. Watts . . . . .	1868	Wm. J. Mil's . . . . .	1898
Joseph G. Palen . . . . .	1868	W. H. Pope . . . . .	1910-1911
Henry L. Waldo . . . . .	1876	(last under Territorial government)	
Chas. McCandless . . . . .	1878	Clarence J. Roberts (first State chief justice),	
L. Bradford Prince . . . . .	1879	elected November 7, 1911	

## LIST OF MEMBERS OF STATEHOOD CONVENTION, 1910

Francis E. Wood, Herbert F. Reynolds, Nestor Montoya, E. S. Stover, A. A. Sedillo, M. L. Stern, Anastacio Gutierrez, H. B. Ferguson, Green B. Patterson, G. A. Richardson, John I. Hinkle, Emmett Patten, C. J. Roberts, Norman Bartlett, Geo. Brown, T. H. O'Brien, Chas. Springer, Francisco Gauna, T. J. Mabry, J. W. Childers, Frank W. Parker, Isidoro Armijo, W. E. Garrison, C. E. Miller, M. P. Skeen, G. R. Brice, W. D. Murray, A. H. Harlee, J. B. Gilcrist, W. B. Walton, J. G. Clancy, Raymond Harrison, Salomé Martinez, Tranquilino Labadie, John Capping, J. J. Aragon, A. H. Hudspeth, J. N. Upton, George Page, Juan Navarro, Daniel Cassidy, Anastacio Medina, Emmanuel Lucero, Fred S. Brown, A. B. Fall, J. A. Lawson, George E. Moffett, Reed Holloman, Charles Kohn, C. F. Saxson, J. L. House, C. C. Davis, T. D. Burns, V. Jaramillo, J. A. Lucero, Perfecto Esquivel, Samuel Eldot, J. H. Crist, W. E. Lindsay, James Hall, Alejandro Sandoval, Epimeneo Miera, R. W. Heflin, M. D. Taylor, C. M. Crampton, J. M. Cunningham, H. W. Kelly, S. B. Davis, A. Roybal, Luciano Maes, C. A. Spies, E. Romero, Margarito Romero, N. Segura, T. B. Catron, J. D. Sena, G. W. Prichard, B. F. Pankey, V. Ortega, F. H. Winston, E. D. Titman, A. Abeytia F. Romero, H. O. Burssum, H. M. Dougherty, O. G. Martinez, W. McIntosh, A. B. Macdonald, Acasio Gallegos, E. Gallegos, C. C. Vigil, F. C. Fields, G. W. Baker, Salomon Luna, J. Becker, Silvestre Miraval



## MEMBERS OF THE FIRST STATE LEGISLATURE, 1912

### SENATORS

John S. Clark, East Las Vegas, Republican	Boleslo Romero, Los Lunas, Republican
Juan Navarro, Mora, Republican	Charles J. Laughren, Republican
Louis C. Ilfeld, Las Vegas, Republican	Albino Romero, San Marcial, Progressive Republican
Thomas D. Burns, Tierra Amarilla, Republican	William M. McCoy, Mountainair, Republican
Joseph F. Sulzer, Albuquerque, Progressive Republican	Herbert B. Holt, Las Cruces, Republican
Epimenio A. Miera, Cuba, Republican	George Page, Gallup, Republican
Isaac Barth, Albuquerque, Democrat	John M. Bowman, Alamogordo, Republican
E. C. Crampton, Raton, Republican	James F. Hinkle, Roswell, Democrat
Eugenio B. Gallegos, Clayton, Republican	Fred F. Doepp, Carlsbad, Democrat
Benjamin F. Pankey, Lamy, Republican	A. J. Evans, Portales, Democrat
Squire Hartt, Jr., Ranchos of Taos, Republican	C. H. Alldredge, Tucumcari, Democrat
	T. J. Mabry, Clovis, Democrat
	W. B. Walton, Silver City, Democrat

### REPRESENTATIVES

Zacarias Padilla, Los Lunas, Republican	Julian Trujillo, Chimayó, Republican
Miguel E. Baca, Los Lunas, Republican	J. P. Lucero, Lumberton, Republican
Conrad N. Hilton, San Antonio, Republican	George W. Tripp, East Las Vegas, Republican
Thomas F. Cooney, Mogollon, Republican	José Lobato, Tecolote, Republican
Tomas A. Gurulé, Albuquerque, Democrat	Francisco Quintana, Las Vegas, Republican
John Barron Burg, Albuquerque, Democrat	Blas Sánchez, Wagon Mound, Republican
Rafael Garcia, Albuquerque, Democrat	Remigio López, Roy, Democrat
Roman L. Baca, Santa Fe, Republican	J. R. Skidmore, Raton, Republican
Charles C. Catron, Santa Fe, Republican	M. C. Martinez, Raton, Democrat
	Manuel Córdova, Taos, Republican
	Luis R. Montoya, Taos, Republican
	Marcos C. de Baca, Bernalillo, Progressive Republican

- O. T. Toombs, Clayton, Republican  
 J. D. Casados, Clapham, Democrat  
 James W. Chávez, Willard, Republican  
 Juan J. Clancy, Puerto de Luna, Republican  
 John Young, Gallup, Republican  
 Duncan McGillvray, Crown Point, Republican  
 W. H. H. Llewellyn, Las Cruces, Republican  
 Presiliano Moreno, Las Cruces, Republican  
 James V. Tully, Glencoe, Republican  
 Charles P. Downs, Alamogordo, Republican  
 J. W. Mullens, Roswell, Democrat  
 J. T. Evans, Roswell, Democrat  
 W. E. Rogers, Roswell, Democrat  
 Hugh M. Gage, Carlsbad, Democrat
- Florence Love, Loving, Democrat  
 P. E. Carter, Portales, Democrat  
 A. S. Goodell, Silver City, Democrat  
 Robert H. Boulwaere, Silver City, Democrat  
 George H. Tucker, Hillsboro, Democrat  
 W. H. Chrisman, Aztec, Republican  
 J. W. Campbell, Tucumcari, Democrat  
 J. L. House, House, Democrat  
 Antonio D. Vargas, Ojo Caliente, Republican  
 Tranquilino Labadie, Santa Rosa, Republican  
 Manuel P. Manzanares, Fort Sumner, Republican  
 W. E. Blanchard, Arabella, Republican  
 W. W. Nichols, Clovis, Democrat

## DELEGATES IN CONGRESS, 1847-1912

<p>Messervy and Weightman already mentioned</p> <p>José Manuel Gallegos . . . 1853-1855</p> <p>Miguel A. Otero, Sr. . . 1856-1861</p> <p>John L. Watts . . . 1861-1863</p> <p>Francisco Perea . . . 1863-1865</p> <p>J. Franco Chávez . . . 1865-1869</p> <p>Charles P. Clever . . . 1869-1871</p> <p>J. Franco Chávez . . . 1871 (contested Clever's election and was successful)</p> <p>José Manuel Gallegos . . . 1871-1873</p> <p>Stephens B. Elkins . . . 1873-1877</p>	<p>Trinidad Romero . . . 1877-1879</p> <p>Mariano S. Otero . . . 1879-1881</p> <p>Tranquilino Luna . . . 1881-1883</p> <p>F. A. Manzanarez . . . 1883-1885</p> <p>Antonio Joseph . . . 1885-1895</p> <p>Thomas B. Catron . . . 1895-1897</p> <p>H. B. Fergusson . . . 1897-1899</p> <p>Pedro Perea . . . 1899-1901</p> <p>Bernard S. Rodey . . . 1901-1905</p> <p>William H. Andrews . . . 1905-1911 (last delegate under the Organic Act)</p>
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